MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME VI　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1918　　NUMBER 10

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REUTER'S telegrams of the past week carried the information that something is in the air regarding a plan to pacify China by some form of mediation on the part of the principal Allied Powers. The situation has not yet fully developed but one thing is perfectly clear—if Japan really is joining in the movement, she is doing so because she now foresees that something of the kind is almost inevitable, and rather than have another Power, especially America, take the initative, she wants to forestall that, and maintain a sort of pretense that she retains the leadership with regard to China questions. Of course, the last thing Japan really wants to have occur is that Chinese political factions will get together at this juncture, but if this cannot be prevented, as it apparently cannot, then Japan will try to take the credit for bringing it about and pretend that this is what she has wanted all the time. The device is perfectly obvious and deceives no one, least of all the Chinese, who have sent several emissaries to Japan to find out if the recent change in government in Japan is mere camouflage to make the Allies believe that Japan is trying to keep abreast of recent developments in democracy in Europe.

WITH regard to the policy of the American government in this question, we may feel sure that President Wilson will not sanction any move in China that savors of coercive intervention. If America participates in any move of this kind in China it will at present not exceed what may be called "mediation." The American plan most likely will be to proffer friendly offices to bring about reconciliation such as was indicated in President Wilson's message to China, and then if requested by both or either faction, North or South, to offer to mediate, but to go no further at this time. Japan now seems to be getting herself into a position to force herself into a leadership, and perhaps try to drag America, Great Britain and France and Italy into an attitude that would be offensive to the Chinese. In short, Japan's object obviously is to make a final effort to get some or all of the Powers to tacitly admit her "special position" with respect to China in dealing with the pacification question. It should be made perfectly clear to all interests in China that the American policy is not to meddle officiously with China's internal affairs, but is willing to extend its friendly offices to bring reconciliation of the factions in China and end the civil war. President Wilson certainly will not assent to any arrangement which would exclude China from full and fair representation at the peace conference. America's war aims and policies naturally would include representation of China or any nation weak or strong at

the peace conference. In connection with the recent Japanese suggestion regarding China's representation at the peace conference, the following by Putnam Weale in the *Peking Leader*, is especially timely:

"IN these circumstances nothing is more amazing than the suggestion Japan is reported in the press to have made that her advisers advise China regarding China's peace program. If there is one Power left in the world that resembles Germany in her methods of conducting national business, and in the constitutional predominance of the military caste, that Power is Japan. In her view countries are still the estates of princes and the peoples are merely their subjects. In all the literature that has poured out of Japan during the war there is no indication that the aim and purpose of democracy is in the least bit understood; for although a popular cabinet has just been installed in office, the constitution has not been changed, nor have ministers been made by the machinery of law responsible to parliament. Precisely the same language can be applied to Mr. Hara and his colleagues in the cabinet as President Wilson has just addressed to the government presided over by the Prince Max of Baden —namely, that it is evident that the people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will, that the power of the emperor to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; and that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters. *Consequently, bearing in mind what has gone on openly in the Far East under cover of the war, and remembering the many subversive measures attempted against China under the heading of desiderata, it is within the range of possibility that unless constitutional adjustment making for the supremacy of the civil power speedily come in Japan, she may encounter the humiliating experience of having the German plenipotentiaries inquiring of her at the peace congress whether they are dealing with the authorized representatives of a parliamentary government or the agents of an autocratic regime; and if the latter, that any discussion be postponed until the popular standard which has been forced on Germany be likewise forced on Japan.*"

THE American and other Allied legations at Peking are reported to have presented a joint note to the Chinese government expressing their dissatisfaction with China's lenient attitude towards some of the enemy subjects who have been intriguing in Chinese territory since her declaration of war against the Central Powers. The note is said to have contained twelve points. From inquiries made at the different legations it is learned that no such formal note has been presented to the Chinese government, although from time to time during the last few weeks the Ministers of the British, American, French and Russian legations have verbally told the responsible Chinese officials that they were very much dissatisfied with China's general treatment of the enemy subjects and her domestic policy which prevented her from active participation in the European War. The Chinese government, however, promised to make amends, and requested that the American and Allied legations withhold any formal communication on the subject for the present. The general understanding was that if China would deal with enemy subjects more strictly during the next few weeks, no formal protest would be sent to the Chinese Foreign Office. This is the tacit understanding between the foreign legations and the Chinese government. The twelve points about which the Allied and American Ministers complained are substantially correct as reported in the press. They were as follows:

1. After China's declaration of war against the Central Powers, China asked for the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnity and appropriation of the surplus of the Customs revenue. This was agreed to by the Allies in the hope that China might make good use of the funds so as to develop her industries and supply the Allies with raw materials and promote common interests of the Allies and China. It is however deeply deplored that such money has been squandered for civil war purposes. In consequence the Allies feel that their good will has not been duly appreciated.

2. The War Participation Bureau (for European War) has been existing in name. Its troops, instead of being sent to fight the Central Powers, have been employed for internal fighting at home.

3. Bandits are allowed to create trouble along the Tientsin-Pukow railway and the Lung-Hai railway and thereby interrupt traffic and wreck trains. As the nationals of the Allies have invested capital in these railways, they have sustained serious losses.

4. In appointing Tai Chen-lin as China's representative to the Papal See without first consulting the Allies, the Chinese government evidently desired to embarrass the Allies purposely and placed herself under suspicion of having been influenced by the enemy.

5. The object of exercising supervision over enemy property and closing down their establishments is to prevent the enemy from being supplied with funds for intrigues. But in dealing with the Deutsch Asiatische Bank the Chinese government has failed to have the German property carefully investigated and strictly watched.

6. All enemy organs at Tientsin have not yet been closed. The Chinese authorities at Charhar have interfered with and stopped the establishment of a motor car service by Americans. All the enemy firms at Shanghai have not yet been closed up. Neglect on the part of the Chinese government to carry out any of these three measures has caused heavy losses to the Allies.

7. China's enemy trading act, though already passed by the cabinet, has not yet been promulgated.

8. The Hotel du Nord, an establishment of purely enemy proprietorship, was closed only after repeated protests by the Allied legations.

9. In spite of the Allies' request for the dismissal of the Taoyin of Heiho, who supplied the Bolsheviks with foodstuffs, the government has not yet done so. This shows that the Chinese government is inclined to give protection to officials who are in communication with the enemy.

10. China has not yet interned enemy subjects who are notorious for their intrigues.

11. It was agreed upon between China and the Allies that lawsuits between Allied and enemy subjects should be tried in courts at which the consuls of the nations concerned should have seats in order that justice may be assured. But in the trial of enemy subjects arrested at Tientsin and Urga the local authorities refused the Allied consuls permission to sit at the courts of justice. These causes were not publicly tried and the enemy subjects concerned were not severely dealt with.

12. If China will speedily and completely carry out the agreements between her and the Allies in connection with her participation in the war and also the measures above stated, she will be entitled to equal privileges with the Allies at the peace conference.

PRESIDENT Hsu Shih-chang has invited all loyal military governors to a conference at Peking, evidently for the purpose of securing their approval of his policy of reconciliation with the oppositionists in the South-western provinces although appearing to seek their views on the matter of framing a domestic as well as an international policy for China. The military governor of Shantung has already arrived at the Capital in response to President Hsu's invitation. The other military governors have telegraphed to Peking that they will soon proceed or that they will send representatives to attend the conference. Representatives from the military governors of the Yangtze Valley are also on their way to Peking. Full significance is attached to the forthcoming meeting of these high provincial officials in the Capital to give their final verdict whether civil war with the South-western provinces shall continue. Undoubtedly President Hsu will appeal to this assemblage of militant personages in person for their support of his peace policy in the name of their former friendship. If one or two military governors disagree with the peace policy, the President will be confronted with an embarrassing situation. Dissenters under such circumstances can usually change the opinion of the whole audience on such occasions in China. The conference, the object of which is to seek support for the peace policy, may thus be turned into a conference for consideration of more warlike activities against the independents. In case this occurs, President Hsu will become helpless, and the country will be further torn asunder, and internal peace will be farther away.

PEOPLE have not yet forgotten the Tuchun's Conference or the conference of military governors last year. It resulted in the bringing of General Chang Hsun, then Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley, into the political arena in Peking, the dissolution of Parliament, the restoration of the former baby Emperor to the Throne, the flight of the President to the French hospital, the fight between republican and monarchist troops outside Peking and then in the city, the resignation of the President, and finally the present civil war, which has sapped the national vitality and is reducing China to the position of a vassal state. The people are naturally anxious to know whether the coming conference will be full of similar possibilities, and are consequently not welcoming the arrival of the military governors at Peking. Chang Chien, form Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, now a Tungchow millionaire, who is gifted with more insight into affairs in the Capital than the average person, has already registered his protest against the convocation of the conference through a telegram which he has sent to the highest metroplitan officials. He states in his message that "We learn from the newspapers that the Central government has decided to call a meeting of Tuchuns and their representatives in the Capital to settle the general situation of the country. Should reports be true, there would be no prospect for peace and union. It is therefore requested that instructions be issued immediately to prevent the coming of these Tuchuns and their representatives. It is hoped that the Central government will entrust the task of arranging the terms of peace to the important personages who are not officials holding the control of affairs in both North and South; and that as soon as there is more prospect for peace, or the general terms

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNIED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

are fixed, such a conference may be called to discuss details. The conference is not needed at this moment when the success of the peace activities is unknown, and by calling it, President Hsu is courting fresh troubles and throwing cold water upon enthusiastic civilian peace-makers."

THE following expression of Chinese public opinion on the recent withdrawal of Baron Hayashi as Japanese Minister to China and the appointment of Mr. Obata as his successor, was sent out this week by the Asiatic News Agency, a Chinese organization that sends news to Chinese newspapers in China and the Straits Settlements:

Chinese public opinion generally centers on the following points with reference to the retirement of Baron Hayashi and the appointment of Mr. Obata as his successor as Japanese Minister to Peking:

1. On account of the Japanese Twenty-one demands which were formulated in Tokio by Mr. Hioki, confidential adviser to Baron Kato, then Foreign Minister, and taken to Peking by Mr. Hioki in the early spring of 1915, the appointment of Mr. Obata is not welcomed by the Chinese because he was more fierce and uncourteous towards the helpless Chinese government authorities than Hioki in compelling the Chinese to accept the demands *en bloc* at the commencement. Obata many times slammed his cane on the tables and chairs of the Waichiaopu and even used offensive language to enforce Japan's demands, says the *Shihpao.*

2. We Chinese can never forget the role played by Obata, Japan's new Minister, during the height of Japan's infamous Twenty-one demands though we are not strong enough to tear up the shameful treaty. The appointment of Obata shows clearly what the so-called first citizen-cabinet of Japan proposes to do in future towards China in spite of the failure of German militarism in Europe, says the *Shenchungpao.*

3. The so-called change of policy towards China by Japan is a farce if we Chinese take the appointment of Obata as an example, who is undoubtedly the most offensive Japanese high diplomatic official in the eyes of the Chinese. China should stand up as a nation and refuse to receive him, says the *Chungwaipao.* The majority of the other papers printed the short history of Obata, informing their readers that this Japanese diplomat who has been notorious because of his past high-handedness and unreasonableness towards China has close relations with this country in his past official career and that his movements and actions should be keenly watched by all patriotic Chinese. On the other hand, the majority of the Chinese papers generally expressed sympathy towards Baron Hayashi, though Kuomintang organs criticized his past actions in supporting the Peking government. Moderate papers say that most of the loan activities of Mr. Nishihara were not known to Baron Hayashi as Japan's official representative in Peking and that he is many times better and more suitable for representing Japan than Obata.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

WHATEVER may be the terms of the treaty of peace between the nations now at war it is doubtful if national life will be taken up where it was left on the fatal morning of July 25, 1914, when the threat of Austria to Serbia was read in the public journals of the world. It is reasonable to believe that the life led before the war will not be taken up again because too many things will have irrevocably changed or will have to be reconstructed on new plans. But in the opinion of Ferrero, the noted Italian historian, the nations will have to return in thought and deed to the moderation which has been lost during the last fifty years, and here will be the test of proving the capacity of doing for the true progress of the world. And the same authority writes that a durable empire cannot be built alone upon valor, unity, passionate or fanatic love of country alone, for the reason that common sense, a clear intimation of what is or what is not possible, and a sense of proportions are equally essential. The historian of Rome thinks that in these qualities the modern German is conspicuously lacking. It was certainly a lack of common sense on the part of Germany to have ever thought that independent and self-respecting nations like England, France and the United States could be made to appear in history as subordinate nations or that the world could be thrown out of proportion in order that Germany or any other nation should become the preponderating Power and mark out the paths for the march of history. The world now sees the possible consequences of the attempted ownership of the world in a people which was conscious of possessing the stronger army for the last four years. Especially the assumptions of the German government have been the wonder of the world and it is no compliment to the present country to have engendered a government which breaks its pledged word so easily and knows how to presume with such audacity. But when Germany has adulterated nearly all the products of the earth why should there be any great surprise when it has also adulterated truth?

THE American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association of China are intended to foster and enlarge trade relations between China and the United States. It is evident that such relations cannot be efficiently promoted without efficient organization and with no purpose whatever to doubt the present proper organization of the Chamber or Association the principle is important. The successes of the two organizations in the practical utilization of their functions depend very materially upon the experience and training of the men selected as their principal officers and committees through which the work of both organizations is mainly conducted. When the treaty of peace is signed the American government will not be indifferent to the terms. That government has never been selfish in its business operations, but it will not again be as conservative as heretofore in its international relations. The American people will not be satisfied to see their flag in a secondary position on the world's great trade routes. They will not wish to dominate on land or sea but so sure as night follows day they will not consent to be dominated. Were not American soldiers, food and money what principally enabled Marshal Foch to turn the victorious German advance into a defeat, and this is written without disparagement, but in the spirit of the largest admiration of the magnificent achievements of all the Allied nations. It is referred to as a fact in this connection in order to indicate the viewpoint from which the American merchant will look at the business world when martial music is no longer heard. His attention naturally will be directed towards China and her undeveloped resources and by the help and counsel of intelligent agencies like the Chamber of Commerce and the Association he will not feel as a stranger when he comes to China. That the help and counsel be advisably given is a paramount reason why agencies should be fully equipped with every necessary essential.

IN 1860 the carrying trade of the seas was largely shared by the United States, but at the close of the Civil War the flag of that government had practically disappeared from the seas, and American products were exported under foreign flags. For some reason the American Congress has never legislated to restore its flag, and for more than half a century American exporters and producers have been compelled to rely on foreign ships to send the productions of their farms and factories to other lands. It would be futile now to locate the responsibility for the neglect. It would not be difficult to name the authors of neglect and to point out the insanity of domestic politics which blinded so long the attention of the administrators of the government to the importance of international commerce as a developing factor in the wealth of a nation. A law was enacted during the first term of the present administration which practically drove the American flag from the Pacific Ocean. The law operated as disastrously as possible to American interests on this side of the world, though for fifty long years the predecessors of the Wilson administration never passed a law to build up an American merchant marine. But fortunately there are substantial appearances of prosperous days ahead. The entrance of America in the war against Germany has impressed the American people as to their national safety and has appealed to their pride not only to be a self-protecting but a self-relying nation. They are not wanting in means or capacity to build their own ships either for naval or commercial purposes. Their failure to do so in the past has approached very near to criminal negligence. They now see that the declarations of war against Germany would have been negligible without the ships of a friendly nation to carry the American soldier and his necessaries to France. But there has been a response to the necessities of the government which has astonished the world. It is seen under the American flag in France, the free and liberal purchase of "Liberty Bonds" and, more pertinently to their particular observations, in the great shipyards and other business industries throughout the country. There is no use to parade or boast of American achievements but it is earnestly hoped that the day is not far distant when the United States of America will have its own merchant marine and navy and both in every sense sufficient to sail the seas of the world with self-reliant safety whatever may be the forces banded in opposition.

WHILE shooting on the banks of the Yangtze River last year I went on shore at Taking, several miles below Tatung, and had only walked a few miles from the river into the country when I saw large quantities of coal being dug from a mountain near by. The coal mine appeared to be under the management of a Japanese and in his employment there were a large number of Chinese doing the manual labor. The running of the coal had not been going on long but there were peculiar evidences of preparations for a large enterprise, and so it has developed. On yesterday, October 3, 1918, while shooting again on the banks of the Yangtze River I passed near Taking and saw that there had indeed been a development. There were two large pontoons along which ocean steamers could lie and be conveniently and expeditiously loaded and there was also a narrow gauge railroad running from the pontoons to the coal mines. I saw several loads of coal being brought from the coal mines in strongly built cars drawn by quick moving locomotives. Not only had this industry been developed to the extent indicated, but all the surroundings indicated that it was a permanent business.

Machine shops had been built to provide for the contingencies of repairs for the rolling machinery and other necessary appurtenances, and two buildings of rather handsome appearance were about completed, one of which was probably for offices and the other a residence for the manager or superintendent. Within one year a desolate looking place had been transformed into a live business center for developing and preparing for use a product without which machinery would be idle and the boilers on steamships of no use. At one of these pontoons steam vessels were loading and another had just turned her bow down the river loaded to the water line with coal for some foreign port. Here is an object lesson for all China, for not more than three hundred miles from the mouth of her great river the Japanese have, within the short period of one year, built up an industry of proven remuneration. The product they are digging out of the earth in the interest of progress, has been left dormant for centuries because of lack of enterprise on the part of the Chinese. If the plant at Tikang may be accepted as proof of what the Japanese are bringing to China there is no reason why they should not continue to bring more similar industry and energy, and the grumbling and holding back of China, and the effort to go on living in the past, ought not to be seriously respected any longer. Why have not the coal mines at Tikang been developed by the Chinese themselves? Do they suspect that they are to successfully stand in the way of supplying what is needed to turn the spindles of factories and to propel the steamships over the rivers and oceans of the world? These questions are important for China to carefully consider. Progress is fast becoming intolerant of a do-nothing people.

Turkey and Austria Sign Armistice—Germany Still Pending

THE past week has been fruitful indeed in the general war situation. On Saturday, November 2, the British Press Bureau issued the following regarding the armistice that was signed by the British forces with Turkey:

The first three articles and the 6th, 7th and 8th provide for the opening of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, access and command of the Black Sea, the surrender of Turkish men-of-war and the occupation of any strategic points in the event of a serious situation arising threatening the security of the Allies.

Article 4 says that all Allied prisoners and interned Armenians shall be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.

Article 5 requires the immediate demobilization of the Turkish army except the troops required for the surveillance of the frontiers and the maintenance of internal order, their number and disposal to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish government.

Article 10 deals with the Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.

Article 11 deals with the withdrawal of the Turkish troops in northwestern Persia and part of Transcaucasia, parts of which have already been evacuated, while the remainder are to be evacuated if the Allies require, after study of the situation there.

Article 12 places wireless and cable stations under Allied control, Turkish government messages excepted.

Article 15 deals with the Allied control of all railways and the Allied occupation of Batoum. Turkey shall not object to an Allied occupation of Baku.

Article 16 deals with the surrender of the garrisons in the Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia and the withdrawal of the troops in Cilicia, except those maintaining order as determined under Clause 5.

ON Tuesday, November 5, the State Department at Washington announced the following terms of the armistice that was signed by the Allied authorities and the Austrian forces. The message was received in Shanghai *via* American and French wireless:

The terms of the Austrian armistice with a parenthetical explanation of minor cable transmission errors, was announced by the State Department to-day as follows:

The following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria, which will go into effect at three o'clock to-day:

(1) The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air. The total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland. Within the Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in Clause 3 below, there shall only be maintained an organized military force reduced to pre-war effectives (effectiveness).

(2) Half the divisional corps and army artillery equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the Allies and the United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with such material as exists in the territory to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

(3) The evacuation of the Ural territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war. The withdrawal within such period as shall be determined by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces on such front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a limit fixed as follows: From Orcumbrail to the north of St. Elvic, it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschen and Drenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoalle. The line then turns south, crossing Mount Sablach and meeting the present frontier at the Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Travis and after Mount Travis and the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col di Predil (Terglau) and the watershed of the Cols di Podeerdo, Podlamiscan and Indria. From this point

the line turns southeast towards the Schneeberg, excluding the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it goes down towards the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattugles and Volosca in the evacuated territories. It will also follow the administrative lines of the present province of Dalmatia, including the North Lissarica and the Trikania to the south, territory seized by fine foe (?) the (semi-grand) of Mont Blanca to the summits of the watersheds eastward, so as to include in the evacuated area all valleys and watercourses flowing towards the Sebinios, such as the Pricola, Kerma, Butisnica and their tributaries.

It will include all the lands in the northwest of Dalmatia from Paemnda, Selve, Uldo, Scherda, Maan, Pagg and Puntadura in the north up to Mileda in the south, embracing Santandrea, Frusi, Lisi, Lesina, Sercola, Chrola, Cazza and Lagosta as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the islands of great and small Zirona, Bua Solta and Brazza. All territory thus evacuated (shall be occupied by the forces) of the Allies and of the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within their territories (to be) left in situation and surrendered to the Allies, according to special orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Associated Powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition is to be done by the enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the Associated Powers.

(4) The Allies shall have the right of free movement over all railroad and road water-ways in Austria-Hungary and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the Associated Powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary on such terms as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order. They shall have the right of requisition of payment for the troops of the Associated Powers (wherever) they be.

(5) Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from Austro-Hungarian territory.

(6) The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the Allied and Associated armies of occupation.

(7) The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects and of the civil population evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Associated Powers on various fronts. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from the evacuated territory will be cared for by the Austro-Hungarian personnel who will be left on the spot with the material required.

(1) The cessation of all hostilities at sea, definite information to be given as to the location and movement of all Austro-Hungarian ships. Notification to be made to all neutral countries that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters will be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality to be waived.

(2) The surrender to the Allies and the United States of fifteen submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918 and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austrian submarines to be paid off and disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States.

(3) The surrender to the Allies and the United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo-boats, one mine-layer, six Danube monitors to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America. All other surface warships not including river craft are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America.

(4) The freedom of navigation of all warships and merchant ships of Allied and Associated Powers to be given in the Adriatic and upon the Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary. The Allies and Associated Powers shall have the right to sweep all mine fields and obstructions. The positions of these are to be indicated. In order to ensure the freedom of the Danube the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy and to dismantle all fortifications or defence works.

(5) The blockade conditions of the sea by the Allies and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the Allies and the United States of America.

(6) All naval aircraft (?) are to be concentrated and rendered unfit for action in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America.

(7) The evacuation of all the Italian coast and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, material, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

(8) Occupation by the Allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defences and the dockyard and arsenal at Pola.

(9) All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the Allies and the Associated Powers to be returned.

(10) No destruction to ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

(11) All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the Allied and Associated Powers in the hands of Austria-Hungary to be returned without reciprocity.

SECRETARY Lansing on behalf of President Wilson on Wednesday, November 5, addressed the following note to Germany, which in the opinion of the London *Times*, as quoted by Reuter's, will probably be accepted :

SIR,

I have the honour to request you to transmit the following communication to the German government:

"In my Note of October 23, 1918, I advised you that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those governments were disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and ensure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government had agreed, provided they deemed such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"The President is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the Allied governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:

'The Allied governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in subsequent addresses.

'They must point out, however, that Clause 2 relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

'Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories be restored as well as evacuated and freed, the Allied governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies.

'By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to civilian populations of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air.'

"I am instructed by the President to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the President to request you to notify the German government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the government of the United States and the Allied governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice."

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

To

HANS SULZER,

Minister of Switzerland,

In Charge of German interests in the United States.

06-390

America Protests Against the Chinese Trading Monopoly

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE second note of protest by the American legation at Peking against the establishment by certain Chinese officials, who are acting for Japanese financiers, of the recently announced monopolistic trading company, was sent to the Chinese Foreign Office last week. It declares that any granting by the Chinese government of such special privileges as are enumerated in Article 6 of the published regulations of the Chinese Trading Company, Limited, either to the said company or to any other organization, will be considered by the American government as a violation of treaty provisions. The British legation has not yet protested, but may do so soon. The French and Russian legations likewise will soon express their disapproval of the monopolistic scheme in identical terms.

The first protest of the American legation was lodged with the Foreign Office early in October, in which it was emphasized that any special privileges conferred upon the company would be claimed for American citizens in China as a treaty right. A reply from the Chinese Foreign Office was forwarded to the legation on October 22. It attempted to explain that the granting of special privileges to a Chinese company was purely internal and that the Chinese government had the right to do as it pleased. The Foreign Office then proceeded to point out that the establishment of the company for the encouragement of commercial and industrial development involved no infringement of treaty stipulations made with any foreign nation. As this reply was considered unsatisfactory, the second protest of October 25 resulted.

No amount of explanations, it is learned, will satisfy the American legation unless the decision to create a trade monopoly is entirely given up by the government. A great principle is involved in the dispute. Can Japan successfully carry through her plan of monopolizing China's foreign trade with the assistance of Chinese officials, and thus make the "open door" policy of America a thing of the past? If this question is answered in the affirmative, the European War, which is drawing to a close, is being fought in vain, and a similar titanic struggle will sooner or later be witnessed in the Eastern Hemisphere.

The monopolistic scheme bears the trademark of Nishihara, the most clever Japanese financier and intriguer, the agent of the former Japanese Premier, Count Terauchi, who recently concluded a number of important transactions which have brought China near to the position of a vassal state, and who also was an important

instrument in effecting the territorial conquest of Korea. Six weeks before its approval by the government, Nishihara submitted to a high Chinese official a similar scheme. Several legations had procured copies of his draft regulations, which aimed at the promotion of a trade monopoly. At the time they doubted their authenticity: considered them too absurd to be true, and treated them as pure rumors circulated for some ulterior reason. But, to the astonishment of the legations, the regulations of the Chung Hua Trading Company were officially promulgated by a mandate on August 23 after approval by the President on the preceding day. By comparison, it was found that the gist of the regulations was the same as Nishihara's draft with the exception of a few modifications of terms and the addition of unimportant clauses. No injustice will therefore be done to Nishihara by attributing to him the authorship of the project.

The original object of the establishment of the company was to promote the circulation of gold notes in China, for which Japanese financiers, through the agency of Nishihara, made a loan of $80,000,000 to the Chinese government. In the petition presented to the President by the Acting Minister of Finance, Tsao Ju-lin, urging the promulgation of mandates authorizing the introduction of gold notes backed by a reserve held in Japan and the establishment of a currency bureau, it was stated that a trading company would be formed to do international business and so help circulate the gold notes. The mandates were promulgated on August 10, and on August 23 the articles of incorporation of the Chung Hua Trading Company were published in the *Government Gazette*. It was then known that the company would be capitalized by Japanese financial interests to the extent of $5,000,000. Forty per cent of the total capitalization was to be allotted to the Chinese promoters as compensation. In addition to the circulation of "gold notes," the company has been chartered to do a general import and export business, and it has been given unusual privileges to compete with foreign traders other than the Japanese.

Great Britain, France and Russia accordingly believed that if the "gold note" scheme were once frustrated the trading company would automatically fail. They therefore protested against the "gold note" scheme, and not the trading company. However, it is now known that on account of their latest protest, the Chinese government has deemed it necessary to leave the matter of gold currency alone for the time being, but it proposes the immediate formation of the company to do the general business. It believes that when the objection of the different legations to the gold currency scheme is overcome, the trading company, which will then be in existence, can easily help circulate the new notes by selling them to Chinese merchants for the purpose of trading with Japan. The government hopes that at that time the different legations may regard it as too late to raise the question of the status and legitimacy of the company and may drop the whole matter in dispute. This new development appears to necessitate those legations which have not yet protested against the proposal of granting a trade monopoly to the Chung Hua Trading Company to do so now.

The whole plan is considered in foreign quarters as a revival of the co-hong system which formerly existed at Canton, and of which it took many years to abolish. Like the co-hong system, Nishihara's project, if carried out, will eventually result in this: The Chung Hua Trading Company alone will have the right to undertake foreign trade, and to farm out whatever trade it does not care to handle to those who otherwise cannot trade in China It will be established as the only medium through which the foreign trade could be conducted. Its promoters will likewise become the only means of communication with the government and all the local authorities. Behind all this stand the Japanese financiers, originators of the plan, who will solely benefit. In future, trade with only Japan is possible. This is what the new company aims at.

Japanese attempts to prevent all the foreign countries from trading with China have been too numerous to be mentioned here. This is one of them, but I will content myself with citing a few concrete instances to show that Japan is working in that direction also in her own country. About a year ago MILLARD'S REVIEW contained an article dealing with the Japanese plan for making Kobe, Japan, the transshipping point for all Japanese steamship lines carrying merchandise from China to the United States and *vice versa*. American and European firms doing business in China of course had no objection to this plan, since it is purely a matter for the Japanese steamship lines and the Japanese government to settle, but they soon found in the actual operation of the plan that behind it was a sinister design to kill arbitrarily American and European business in this country. The scheme worked like this. An American manufacturer or exporter shipped merchandise from Seattle, Portland or San Francisco to Shanghai by a Japanese boat. The cargo was landed at Kobe for transshipment to China. The cargo was permitted to remain at Kobe for an indefinite period, while Japanese merchants in Osaka or other points would attempt to fill the over-due orders with Chinese merchants from Japanese stock. American firms in China have definite proof that their cargoes were arbitrarily held in Kobe for periods of nearly one year while the Japanese steamship firms protested that "they had no space to move the cargo." A shipment of electric fans made in

America was permitted to lie in Kobe until cold weather had ruined the market. Valuable machinery for installation in an American factory at Shanghai was permitted to lay on the dock at Kobe and when it finally was delivered vital parts were either broken or rusted. In the meantime a Japanese factory in the same line obtained its equipment without delay and in spite of the "shortage of cargo space." American shipments of print paper for Chinese newspapers were held up while Japanese paper dealers in Osaka sought to fill the orders. A shipment of American camera films for a Chinese dealer were held up in Kobe until the films had been spoiled and then they were delivered to the Chinese dealer and the next week a Japanese manufacturer's representative appeared on the scene to fill the orders from Japan. An American firm interested in opening up a business in Mongolia in competition with the Japanese had its stocks held up in Kobe until the Japanese were established. Every American firm in Shanghai which has attempted to bring merchandise to China since the Japanese obtained their shipping monopoly, has a long list of grievances, too long for recounting here, and the same thing applies on shipments of raw materials such as silk or oils from China to America. American firms were compelled to pay exorbitant shipping rates, through a juggling of exchange figures, to such an extent that they could not sell the merchandise in the American market in competition with Japanese firms in the same business. All such contrivances discourage direct trade between China and America, and tend to benefit Japanese merchants. Many American firms, I understand, will be obliged to suspend business in the Orient should the war continue for another year and nothing is done to relieve this condition artificially created by the Japanese. In addition to this, if China's official trade monopoly at the instigation of Japan is introduced, all the American and European merchants will have to withdraw from the Asiatic market and leave Japanese merchants alone to enjoy the fruit of their intrigues.

An intelligent understanding of the whole scheme requires a brief review of an interesting memorandum submitted by the Ministers of Finance and Commerce on the question. "On the 10th of August, the regulations governing the issue of gold currency notes were duly promulgated by mandate," states the memorandum, "We are of the opinion that at the time when the gold currency notes are to be issued special organs should be established in order to extend their circulation. This is the first reason why the Chung Hua Trading Company should be established.

"Secondly, as the greater part of Chinese import and export trade has fallen into foreign hands, and what is more important, imports generally exceed exports, so that great losses are being sustained by the country. Hence, we should establish special organs to encourage the export of our own goods."

It is specially emphasized in the memorandum that all the shareholders of the company should be restricted to the citizens of China, and that as the shares are to be paid exclusively in gold dollars the receipt and payment by the company will also be calculated in gold currency. Furthermore, as branch offices of the company will be established in all the important commercial centers of the country, the circulation of the gold notes will consequently increase daily and will finally be extended to wide areas. As the company will most probably encounter initial difficulty, it should be given by the government special privileges. It is learned that the special privileges asked for include reduced railway and shipping rates, subsidies and the exemption of duties. The memorandum sounds patriotic, but it is too well known that Japanese financial interests are at the bottom of the whole business. Although the gold currency system will have to be temporarily postponed, no modification is needed of the regulations on trade monopoly.

A glance at these regulations and particularly Article 6 will show how the scheme amounts to a revival of the co-hong system and the closing of the door to foreign trade for the benefit of Japan. The regulations run thus:

Article 1. This company shall be called "The Chung Hua Trading Company Ltd." The liabilities of the shareholders shall be limited.

Article 2. The capital of this company is fixed at $5,000,000 in gold currency divided into 5,000 shares of 1,000 gold dollars each. The first payment on each share shall be one-fourth of the whole amount, that is, 250 gold dollars.

Article 3. When one-fourth of the first payment of the shares has been paid up the company shall open for business.

Article 4. The shareholders shall be restricted to the citizens of the Chinese Republic and the names of the shareholders shall be recorded in the bonds.

Article 5. The business of the company shall be the importation and exportation of all kinds of raw materials, manufactured goods and other commodities to and from foreign countries and also to act as agents for the government, firms, ordinary commercial establishments and private persons. The company may undertake other lines of business than those stated above, provided they are connected therewith with the approval of the board of directors.

Article 6. The company may apply to the government for the following privileges as an encouragement for promoting trade with foreign countries:

(a) The company may be authorised to import and export goods which, under ordinary circumstances, can be imported and exported without special sanction from the government;
(b) Contracts may be entered into between the company and various government organs, with the sanction of the government and the organs concerned to act as their special agents for purchasing various kinds of articles required by them;
(c) Regarding the exportation and importation of raw materials, manufactured goods, machinery and other articles the Ministry of Communications may, with the sanction of the government, grant to the company subsidies in accordance with the freight rates charged by the government railways and other organs of communication as a special mark of encouragement.

Article 7. Regarding home-made articles the extension of the export of which has been considered necessary by the government the latter may, after supplying it with the necessary data, instruct the company to extend to the best of its ability the export of such goods to foreign countries.

Article 8. The head office of the company shall be established in Peking with branches in important commercial centers in this and other countries. This company may also appoint other firms, commercial establishments or private persons to act as its agents.

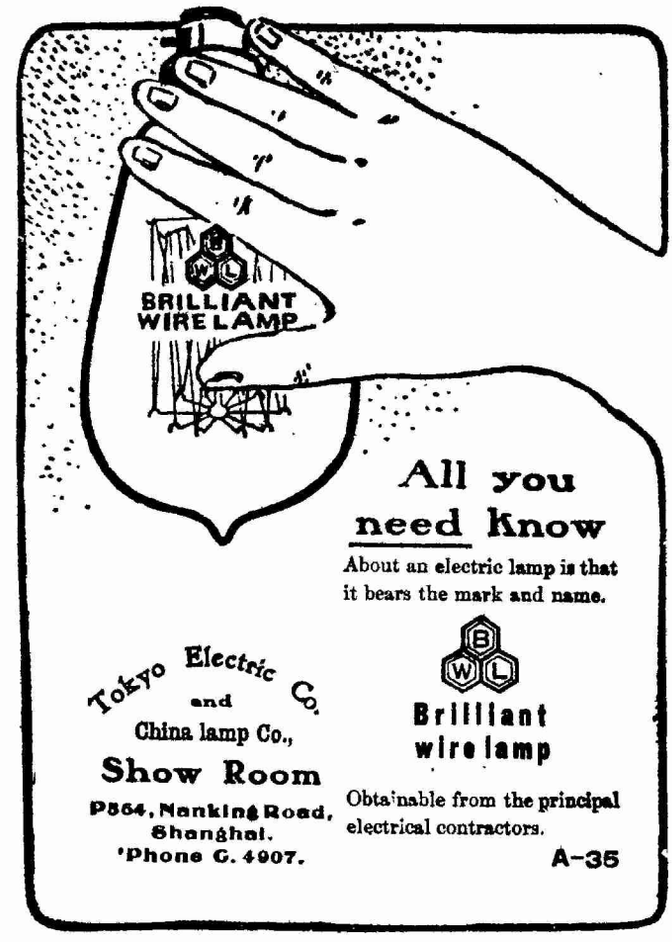
Article 9. The company shall have five directors elected from amongst the shareholders who have subscribed to upwards of fifty shares; and two superintendents elected from amongst shareholders who have subscribed to upwards of thirty shares. The term of office of a director shall be limited to three years and that of a superintendent to one year, the directors and superintendents may be re-elected.

Article 10. The company shall appoint a general manager upon the recommendation of the board of directors and his term of office shall be five years. An assistant manager shall be engaged by the general manager with the approval of the board of directors.

Article 11. The chiefs of the business accounts departments of the head office of the company shall be appointed by the general manager. The assistant manager may concurrently act as chief of the business department.

Article 12. Heads of the branches of the company shall be appointed by the general manager. The agencies of the company shall also be appointed by the general manager.

Article 13. A general meeting of shareholders of the company shall be held yearly for the election of directors and superintendents. At such general meetings the general manager shall render a statement of accounts and a report on the business conditions of the company.



Article 14. For the management of affairs connected with the inauguration of the company the Bank of China and Bank of Communications shall each appoint an inauguration committee in conjunction with delegates appointed by the Ministries of Finance and of Agriculture and Commerce. The said inauguration committee shall be supervised by, and under the direction of, the Ministries of Finance and of Agriculture and Commerce.

Article 15. Subscription to the shares shall be opened as soon as detailed regulations have been drafted by the inauguration committee in accordance with these regulations and sanctioned by the Ministries of Finance and of Agriculture and Commerce.

Article 16. As soon as the inauguration committee has received the first payment on the shares the inauguration meeting of the company shall be held.

Article 17. After the inauguration meeting has been held the inauguration committee shall transfer all matters connected with the company to the directors and general manager of this company and the directors and general manager shall thereupon petition the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for registration.

Article 18. These regulations shall be enforced from the date they are sanctioned by the government.

Peking, November 2, 1918.

Special Notice

MILLARD'S REVIEW has ready for distribution President Wilson's address delivered at the opening of the American Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign in which he set forth the aims for which the Allies are fighting. The address is in both the English and Chinese languages and is in a convenient pamphlet attractively printed. Persons desiring copies of this pamphlet for use in Chinese schools or for distribution to their Chinese friends are urged to write at once, enclosing 10 cents in stamps for each copy to cover postage and printing costs.

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The United War Work Campaign in China

THE request has come for China to supply $200,000 as her share of the $170,000,000 campaign being carried on throughout the world for the social, mental, physical and moral welfare of the soldiers of the Allies, the Chinese labor contingents and prisoners of war. This request has been endorsed by President Wilson, and is sponsored in China by the Ministers of the Allied countries and other prominent men.

The foreign consuls in a number of the large cities in China have been called upon to lend their aid, and high Chinese officials have signified their willingness to help in this undertaking. The campaign will begin on November 11, and will run until November 18. Meetings are now being arranged, and will be held simultaneously in the various cities throughout the country.

Seven societies have united in this work at the request of President Wilson. They are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council (including the work of the Knights of Columbus and special war activities for women), the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service and the Salvation Army. In making the request for united action in the financial campaigns of these organizations, President Wilson paid a high tribute to the value of the service which has been rendered to the armies of the Allied nations.

"Through their agencies," said the President, "the moral and spiritual resources of the nation have been mobilized behind our forces and used in the finest way, and they are contributing directly and effectively to the winning of the war." By unanimous choice of the seven cooperating organizations, Dr. John R. Mott was asked to serve as Director-General of the greatest humanitarian movement in history.

The services rendered by the societies uniting in this campaign have become almost a necessity for keeping up the morale of the soldiers. There are more than six thousand secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association now with the troops. From the moment a soldier enlists to the moment he goes into battle, he receives assistance in various ways from the Y. M. C. A. "huts." Games are provided, tables and writing materials supplied, canteens for buying needed supplies, reading matter, lectures, concerts and religious services are afforded, schools are organized, and the surroundings of the soldier are, in short, made just as attractive as the abnormal conditions under which he lives will permit.

The Young Women's Christian Association provides "Hostess Houses" at the training camps, so that the soldiers may entertain their families and friends, and maintains clubs where enlisted men are entertained in a home-like way. The War Community Camp Service is attempting to combat the forces of evil which surround the training camps, and to provide influences for the men which will help them to lead decent lives while in foreign lands. The American Library Association has already sent more than 4,000,000 books, and the supply is still inadequate to meet the demands of the soldiers in the leisure hours. Work is also being done for the women who are employed in munition factories and in canteens and hospitals.

The coolies of the Chinese Labor Corps are also provided with rest "huts," facilities for games, reading matter and healthful amusements. They are encouraged to write home, to save money, and are rendered assistance in learning to read and write Chinese. $400,000 has already been spent for them.

The reasons for the raising of such a large sum are evident. The armies of the Allies are increasing daily, and the work of these various organizations is broadening out in scope. Work is being carried on in all parts of the world, including such out-of-the-way corners as Mesopotamia, Ukrania, Macedonia, and for the Czecho-Slovak, Chinese and Japanese troops in

Siberia. The various armies of Great Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, America, Belgium and Russia are being served, and help is also being afforded the prisoners of war in the great camps for them far behind the lines.

Everywhere the soldier goes he reaps the benefit of the activities of these various organizations. On trains, in camps, at the battlefront, in hospitals, transports and dugouts, the helpful influences follow him. Marshal Foch, Marshal Haig, General Pershing and General Diaz, as well as numerous officers in the highest commands, all endorse the work of these associations. It is of vital assistance not only to the morale and efficiency and well-being of the men who are fighting our battles, but also is one of the biggest forces in the winning of the war itself.

R. H. R.

Principles for Which America and England Should Stand in China!

BY WILLIAM CULLEN DENNIS

American Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government

The following impressions on the common heritage of America and England are from an address delivered by Mr. Dennis, the American Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government, delivered at an Anglo-American banquet in Peking several months ago. Because of present conditions in China this address is of tremendous importance in the present crisis in Chinese affairs.—Editor, Millard's Review.

WE have talked a great deal about the common heritage of Americans and Englishmen for the last hundred years, and more particularly for the last twenty years since Dewey sailed into Manila Bay and after destroying the Spanish Fleet, discovered that when he and the British Commander in Manila Bay foregathered there was a company, but when Admiral von Dietrichs came into the conversation, there was a crowd. I do not mean, of course, our common heritage of virtues and ideals which are, broadly speaking, shared with the great mass of mankind, but our peculiar Anglo-Saxon contribution to the world's civilization.

We have, for instance, a great common asset in our language—the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, of John Bright and Abraham Lincoln—as an American wit irreverently put it, "We have a common language of abuse;"—and yet, proud as we are of our language, hopeful as we are that by reason of its flexibility and capacity for expansion and annexation, it may yet prove its fitness to be the great world language of the future, we must admit that in individual departments of excellence it is matched by other languages. We would hesitate to say that it is a better vehicle for eloquence than the Greek of Demosthenes, that it is better adapted for absolute precision of expression than the French of Voltaire, that it affords a greater scope for depicting the emotions than the Italian of Dante—and finally, even in the storm and stress of the present moment, we can well afford to admit that for depth and profundity, it has a worthy rival in the language of Kant and Goethe.

As in the matter of language, so in many other fields in which Englishmen and Americans have worked in common. We have gone far but so have others and it is a matter of opinion who has gone farthest.

But there is one field of endeavor in which I believe that we can fairly claim that we have no serious competition and it so happens that this is a field in which (next to military strategy) the world is most interested to-day, and which is destined to bulk even larger in the future. I refer to the domain of public law.

When it comes to private law, the law which governs the relations of man to man in the community, great as has been the Anglo-Saxon contribution, I do not think that we can regard it, generally speaking, as outstanding. When we lay aside our hereditary prejudice against the Civil law, I think we will have to admit that the law which Rome gave the world and its intellectual successors in title, is just as well adapted to the happiness and prosperity of the communities where it obtains as our law is in England or America, and that we have as much, or more, to learn from those who profess it, as they have from us.

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But in the realm of public law, the law that regulates the relations of the man to the state, and the relations of the different departments of government and different geographical divisions of the state to one another, the Anglo-Saxon can, I think, fairly claim to be pre-eminent and can substantiate his claim by pointing to the fact that, in spite of some reactionary criticism at home, Anglo-Saxon constitutional law has furnished the model for all of the free governments of the modern world. Imitation is the sincerest flattery. Every parliamentary government in the world owes its inspiration in varying degree to England and the United States; every Presidential republic to the United States and England. Freedom under the law is our common and priceless heritage.

This heritage, like every good thing, imposes its obligations. We, the Englishmen and Americans in China, are, whether we will it or not, the representatives of this great tradition of constitutional liberty; this common heritage of public law here in this ancient country, where the youngest, or perhaps the youngest but one of the republics, is shaping its framework of government, and future policies—reaching decisions which have in the long run not only for China, but for the world at large, a significance second only to the tremendous events which hold the stage in France.

In every country foreign opinion receives and deserves great consideration, often perhaps it receives more than it deserves. The reason for this is easy to understand. Foreign opinion is supposed to be detached and impartial like the Greek Chorus. It is a king of contemporaneous posterity. Here in China foreign opinion is especially influential because China is adopting foreign institutions, and it is no more than natural that she should value the opinion of foreigners, and particularly that she should value the opinion of Englishmen and Americans fresh from the home of constitutional government, as to how constitutional institutions are working and are likely to work in China.

Let us all, therefore, English and Americans, bear ourselves as befits the Ambassadors of the ideal of liberty under the law, proclaiming by our conduct and conversation our belief in the Saving Grace of the institutions among which we were reared, and in the feasibility of transplanting them and adapting them for China. Let us be optimistic in our mental attitude and constructive in our criticisms.

Let us always remember that Anglo-Saxon freedom under the law was not wrought out, or fought out, in a day. Six and a half centuries stretch out between the day when King John swore to obey the provisions of Magna Charta at Runnimead, and Lee's surrender at Appomatox. Centuries of blood and tears, in which "freedom slowly broadened down, From precedent to precedent."

It is less than six years and a half since Yuan Shih-kai swore to obey the Chinese constitution, and to do his utmost "to promote the democratic spirit, to remove the dark blots of despotism." What wonder that they too have been years of blood and tears, albeit, also years eloquent with the struggle of a great people for liberty under the law.

When we think of the common people of China—patient, intelligent, industrious and law-abiding, who have paid the price in life and treasure for this struggle—sometimes seemingly on all sides a blind, groping struggle—for ordered liberty, we must conceal a sigh, but never a sneer. Let us all so conduct ourselves that, when China emerges, as she eventually will, from her present troubles, a strong, free, peaceful country, the full peer of the other nations of the earth, we can rejoice in her triumph, proud in the consciousness that we sympathized and, as far as in us lay, helped in the hour of her distress.

But there is, I submit with deference, still another obligation which our common heritage of public law lays upon Englishmen and Americans, not only in China but the world over, with peculiar force at this time. As so many have so eloquently said the only possible compensation for the terrible destruction of life and property wrought by this war, is a spiritual gain, which, we hope, will result—a better people and a better world. But how shall we get a better world? How shall the inward blessing manifest itself in the outward and visible sign of international institutions? Our common heritage gives us the answer. England and America, the loosely-combined empire upon which the sun never sets, held together, legally speaking, in an illogical, haphazard way which it is hard for the insider to explain or the outsider to understand, but which can call men to die for her from the ends of the earth and they come, and the closely-knit federal republic which governs a continent as easily as the Swiss Republic its mountain cantons, both point the way to the world league of the future which practically every great public man in the world now sees is in some form inevitable, if the world is not to slip back into barbarism.

But it is much easier to render lip service to the idea of a world league now while the war is on than it will be to translate our words into action when the war is over.

> The devil was sick,
> The devil a monk would be,
> The devil got well,
> The devil a monk was he.

We must see to it that we make good in our hour of triumph the profession of our hour of trial. Our common Anglo-Saxon heritage of

constitutional law gives to England and America, and to every Englishman and American at the close of this war, the greatest opportunity for effective service the world has ever seen, in supporting the principle, and what is equally important, working out the practical details of the proposed world league for peace, if we are but mindful of our history and faithful to our ideals—worthy of our common heritage.

Missionary Influence and Missionary Salaries

THERE are in China between 3,000 and 4,000 American Missionaries, of which number 365 live in Shanghai. The average salary of these men and women is from G. $500 to $600 a year for each adult with G. $100 extra for each child under eighteen years. In addition to this many missionaries receive house rent and medical service free. About 2,000 of the foregoing missionary workers enumerated above receive their salaries on a guaranteed exchange basis of two Chinese dollars for one American dollar. Thus a man and his wife and three children receive an annual income of about Mex. $1,500 a year. Those who do not enjoy the "two for one" exchange agreement are now, because of the high price of silver, receiving about Mex. $60 a month. Whenever a group of business men in the Far East get together the "missionary" subject usually comes up in the course of the conversation. One business man will tell of experiences he has had with missionaries who buy merchandise from him and of the trials and tribulations resulting from haggling over the customary "missionary discount." Another man, if he happens to be in the shipping business, will tell of the missionaries who travel at reduced rates, have dozens of children, and who demand the best service on the boat. Still another will explain to the newcomer that missionaries will handicap any organization they get into because of their narrow views and disinclination to pay a membership fee that will enable the organization to accomplish anything worth while. And then there is always the one who probably never has been outside of Shanghai and whose knowledge of the Chinese people is confined to his house-boy and compradore, who will say that all missionaries should be deported at once. A short while ago a Chinese was arrested and brought before the Shanghai Mixed Court on a charge of cruelty to animals. The specific charge was that he had crowded too many chickens into a basket that he was carrying. When the accused was questioned regarding the matter, he attempted to justify his actions by saying, "It isn't that there are too many chickens in the basket. The trouble is, the basket is too small." Applying this to the question of the missionaries in China, we will answer with the Chinese: It isn't that there are too many in China—*there should be and there will have to be twice as many and then more* if the masses of this country are to be lifted from a condition of mediaevalism, in the next fifty years. It has required the American government about eighteen years to place school facilities within reach of *all* of the eight million inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, and the problem with China's four hundred millions is infinitely greater and more complicated. The great problem of missionary enterprise in China as we see it is money, and then more money. Regardless of high ideals and self-sacrificing purpose in life, no man or woman can do his or her best, if the problems of food and clothing are always pressing. No missionary can have much influence upon Chinese if he has to live on a low and penurious scale below that of the people he seeks to influence. The Germans before the war in their propaganda plans for the conquest of China were aiming at a vital spot in the American and British missionary educational work in China when they planned *high class well-supported* missionary technical and vocational schools in China. Educators in China know that there are missionary educational institutions in this country that call themselves "colleges" and "universities" that would not outrank first-rate high schools in America. In America

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Shanghai, China.

the railroads and steamship lines have abolished all "reduced rates" to ministers of the Gospel and there aren't many self-respecting ministers who would think of asking a merchant to quote them lower rates for merchandise because they are ministers of the Gospel. China is developing industrially at a tremendous rate. Customs figures and statistics of manufacturing enterprise tell the story. If the entire matter of missionary enterprise in this country is to keep pace with the country it seeks to develop, it must be placed on a higher plane and it *must be supported on that plane.* Otherwise, it will bring Western civilization and education into complete disrepute in this country and we might as well include Japan and India as well, for the same problems exist there as here. Very few American or European business houses would think of bringing men to China at initial salaries of less than G.$2,000 a year. They are more and more demanding college graduates and specially trained men for this field. The sooner the various missionary organizations and their constituents at home recognize these facts and adopt the same policies, the better it will be for the missionaries concerned, the Chinese and also the foreign business men. Every right-minded business man knows that the greatest single influence in the development of this great country is and has been the missionary educational influence. Then why not support it properly?

J. B. P.

Notes from Peking

The many friends of Captain and Mrs. Cooper will be grieved to learn that their daughter, Beatrice, died on October 30.

Rev. Dr. Arthur Smith is dangerously ill with pneumonia at the Union Medical Hospital. He is 73 years of age.

Carson Chang, adviser to the President, left Peking for Shanghai on his way to Japan on a private visit on November 1.

The Peace Promotion Society under the auspices of Hsiung Hsi-ling held its inaugural meeting November 3 in the Kiangsi Guild.

Charles Denby, the United States War Trade Commissioner, will stay in Peking for two months prior to his returning to America.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Artherton, of the American Embassy in Tokio, have arrived in Peking to spend a few weeks with H. D. C. Rogers.

Mr. Duboscq, of *Le Temps* (Paris), lectured on "The War and the Balkans" on November 1 at the Law School of the Peking Government University.

Charles R. Crane arrived in Peking last week and is staying with the American Minister. He may probably stay in the Chinese Capital for a fortnight or more.

Most of the members of Parliament have refused to pass Lu Chung-yu as Minister of Finance. Mr. Lu has been instrumental in concluding many of the Japanese loans.

Professor Joseph Bailey, well known for his colonization of the Purple Hill at Nanking, has arrived here from Kirin, where he has been conducting similar work for the last six months.

General Lu-Yung-ting, former Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, in a telegram to Peking states that he is supporting the peace movement with his whole heart.

The Japanese government, it is understood, has addressed an identical note to all the Allied governments proposing joint mediation in China. It tries to assume the leadership of the movement.

Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache to the American legation here, who has been chairman of the American delegation to the Tariff Revision Commission at Shanghai, is visiting in Peking.

Dr. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the *Toronto Globe*, is at present visiting in Peking. Before coming here, Dr. MacDonald travelled in Japan, Korea, the Philippines and various parts of China.

The House of Representatives at a meeting on October 31 decided that it was not necessary to pass or approve in a formal way the government's declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Miss Katherine Lattimore, daughter of Professor David Lattimore of Pei Yang University, was recently appointed to a clerkship in the American legation and took up her duties in Peking early this week.

The annual review of the Japanese troops stationed in Tientsin took place in the open lot opposite the Japanese Consulate-General on October 31 in honor of the Japanese Emperor's birthday.

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The Chinese new press law has been passed by the cabinet. It contains all kinds of restrictions which amount to a muzzling of the public press including foreign newspapers to be published in Chinese territory.

General Lung Chi-kwang, military governor of Kwangtung, left Peking the early part of the week for Pukow, where he will make arrangements for the transportation of his troops to Canton.

The birthday of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, was quietly celebrated by the Japanese community in Peking. The Japanese Charge d'Affaires did not receive friends, either foreign or Chinese, on the occasion.

Peking learns that a branch of the Bank of Chosen, which is represented by Nishihara in China, was opened to business, on October 25 at Tsinan, Shantung. Koki Suginohara has been appointed manager of the branch.

A public meeting in aid of the United States war work campaign will be held in Peking November 8. The campaign will begin on November 11 and close on November 18. President Wilson has endorsed the movement.

The internment of enemy subjects has begun in North China. With the exception of two the majority of those who have been chosen have been removed to the place of internment near the Western Hills in Peking.

W. P. Ker, C. M. G., British Consul at Tientsin, left on October 27 for Canada, taking with him the best wishes of the whole British community. General Yang I-te, Chief of Tientsin Police, sent a brass band to send him off.

A lengthy mandate was issued on October 29 in which President Hsu Shih-chang extolled the services rendered by China to the Allied cause since China entered the war and urged the people to support the Red Cross and the French War Loan.

Another peace association composed of the representatives of merchants, journalists and scholars has been formed this week at Peking. Efforts will be made by this association to enlist the support of the chambers of commerce throughout the country.

Miss Katherine Erdner, who until recently has been private secretary to the general manager of the British-American Tobacco Company at Shanghai, has arrived at Peking to take up her duties as clerk attached to the American legation.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. was held on October 31 to welcome C. S. Bishop, general secretary of the Kansas City Y. M. C. A., H. A. Wilbur, Arthur Rugh and D. W. Lyon, national secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. in China.

From November 1, the train service from Peking to Hankow has been altered. A train leaves Peking at 10 p. m. every evening, connecting with the train which leaves Tientsin at 4.45 p. m. daily. It arrives at Hankow at 7 every morning.

General Chang Hsun, who has been recently pardoned by the government, is using his best efforts to get back his properties, valuing several million dollars, all over the country which were confiscated soon after the collapse of his monarchical movement.

General Tuan Chi-kuei, Minister of War, has tendered his resignation, giving as the pretext his illness. The President has expressed his wish to appoint Tien Wen-lien Minister of War, but the latter has declined the offer.

In the name of the Acting Premier and other cabinet ministers, the government has dispatched a telegram to the leaders in the South making peace overtures. The latter were reminded of the present precarious position in China.

Last Monday was the 50th anniversary birthday of General Tuan Chi-kuei, Minister of War, which was adequately celebrated by his subordinates. All well-known actors were engaged to participate in the theatrical performances.

Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has telegraphed opposing the calling of a conference of military governors from the different provinces, and expressing the fear that no peace could be secured by such means.

The Ministry of Education has submitted a memorandum to the cabinet proposing registration by those students who desire to proceed to America as well as other countries to study with the Ministry and the deposit of certain securities in order to avoid disputes and delay.

Major-General Tao Hsiang-kuei, Garrison Commissioner of Harbin, has been empowered by the Peking government to control the land and water forces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang so as to place the Manchurian frontier defences on a solid foundation.

President Hsu is sounding the opinion of officials in Peking as well as those in the provinces as to whether they will raise any objection to the organization of a formal cabinet by Chien Nun-hsiung, Acting Premier. General Li Shun, military governor of Kiangsu, has replied in a favorable sense.

C. R. Crane was entertained at dinner by the President on November 1, and at tiffin by the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Saturday, November 2. The American and European Returned Students' Club has arranged to entertain for Mr. Crane at an early date.

A conference of military governors from the different provinces to discuss the question of peace or war with the opposition in the South-western provinces will shortly be held in Peking. Several military governors, including General Chang Huai-chih of Shantung, have already arrived.

The financial campaign of the Peking Y. W. C. A. was a success. On Monday afternoon, the successful close of the campaign was celebrated. It was reported that $3,633.00 were received. There are still many individuals who have promised contributions which have not yet been received, so that the sum obtained will in all probability approximate $4,000.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director and chief medical officer of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, has submitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the sixth annual general report of the service for 1918. In the report he mentioned the plague of this spring and expressed the belief that influenza had been introduced into China within recent years.

President Hsu has decided to dismiss a large number of advisers from the President's Office. During the late President Yuan Shih-kai's time there were six hundred Chinese advisers, drawing salaries from one hundred to two thousand dollars a month. During President Li Yuan-hung's time, there were four hundred such advisers.

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The American Minister and Mrs. Reinsch gave a dance at the legation on Tuesday evening, October 29. Music was provided by the Legation Guard Band and light refreshments were served during the evening. A company of some sixty odd persons, including most of the legation staff and many persons prominent in the diplomatic and business communities, was present.

A $100,000,000 loan for the establishment of a national steel foundry in China is now under negotiation. Several officials have been sent to Hsuanhuafu, Chihli, to examine the Lungkuan and Yentungshan iron mines, which are under the control of Lu Chung-su, President of the so-called Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank, and the managing director of the newly-established Currency Bureau.

A new Japanese daily newspaper called the *Keisin Nichinichi Shimbun* (Peking & Tientsin Daily News) made its first appearance on October 31 at Tientsin. It is a six page sheet, printed entirely in Japanese. The editor and publisher is S. Morikawa, formerly connected with the *China Tribune*, later known as the *Japan-China Advertiser*.

A memorial service for Amos H. Hoagland, former physical director of the Peking Y. M. C. A. who died on October 14, was held in the gymnasium of the association on October 27. Robert R. Gailey, general secretary, presided at the meeting and Chang P'ei-chih led in prayer. A number of remarkable testimonials were given by people who had known Mr. Hoagland.

Peking, November 2, 1918.

Who's Who in China

Yeh Kung-ch'o, lately Vice-Minister of Communications

Yeh Kung-ch'o, whose resignation from the office of Vice-Minister of Communications was accepted a fortnight ago, is one of the few Chinese experts in railway affairs. It is believed in official circles that he will return to the Ministry of Communications sooner or later even with greater power.

Born in Kwangtung in 1880, Mr. Yeh came to Peking after having received the rudiments of his education in his native province, and entered the Government University. After his graduation he taught in various schools in Hupeh. His executive ability and his capability to grasp the situation attracted the attention of high officials in the Capital, and he was given an official position in the Ministry of Communications. Shortly after his joining the Ministry, rapid promotions followed. He was one of several capable officials who planned to get back the control of the Peking-Hankow railway from foreigners.

When the first revolution broke out in 1911, he left the government service. Later, he was appointed a councillor to conduct the negotiations between the North and South. He was also a delegate to prepare for the organization of the Provisional Government in Nanking Gradually he became associated with more prominent personages in the country.

Upon the establishment of the Republic, he was made chief of the railway department in the Ministry of Communications. At the same time he was a member of the Finance Committee. During the time, a railway association was organized under the auspices of Liang Shih-yi to unite his followers. Of the association Mr. Yeh was elected vice-chairman.

Mr. Yeh was chairman of the committee to decide the technical terms used by the different government as well as private railways. For some time he was also chairman of the Society for the Unification of the Railway Statistics and Accounts. He was assisted by Dr. C. C. Wang, present managing director of the Peking-Hankow railway, in undertaking the reform. Upon Dr. Wang's recommendation and through his influence, an American statistic expert, Dr. Adams, was engaged to advise the commission.

In July of 1913, Mr. Yeh was appointed Vice-Minister of Communications. In 1915, when his patron, Liang Shih-yi, lost the favor of the then President, Yuan Shih-kai, he resigned. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai, he served as a secretary under former President Feng Kuo-chang, who was then Vice-President, with his headquarters at Nanking.

In the summer of 1917 General Chang Hsun started the movement to restore the little Emperor to the Throne. General Tuan Chi-jui raised the republican standard against him, and Yeh Kung-ch'o assisted General Tuan in the management of transportation affairs for the republican army. After the overthrow of the monarchical movement, General Tuan was made Premier and Mr. Yeh appointed Vice-Minister of Communications, which position he held until a fortnight ago.

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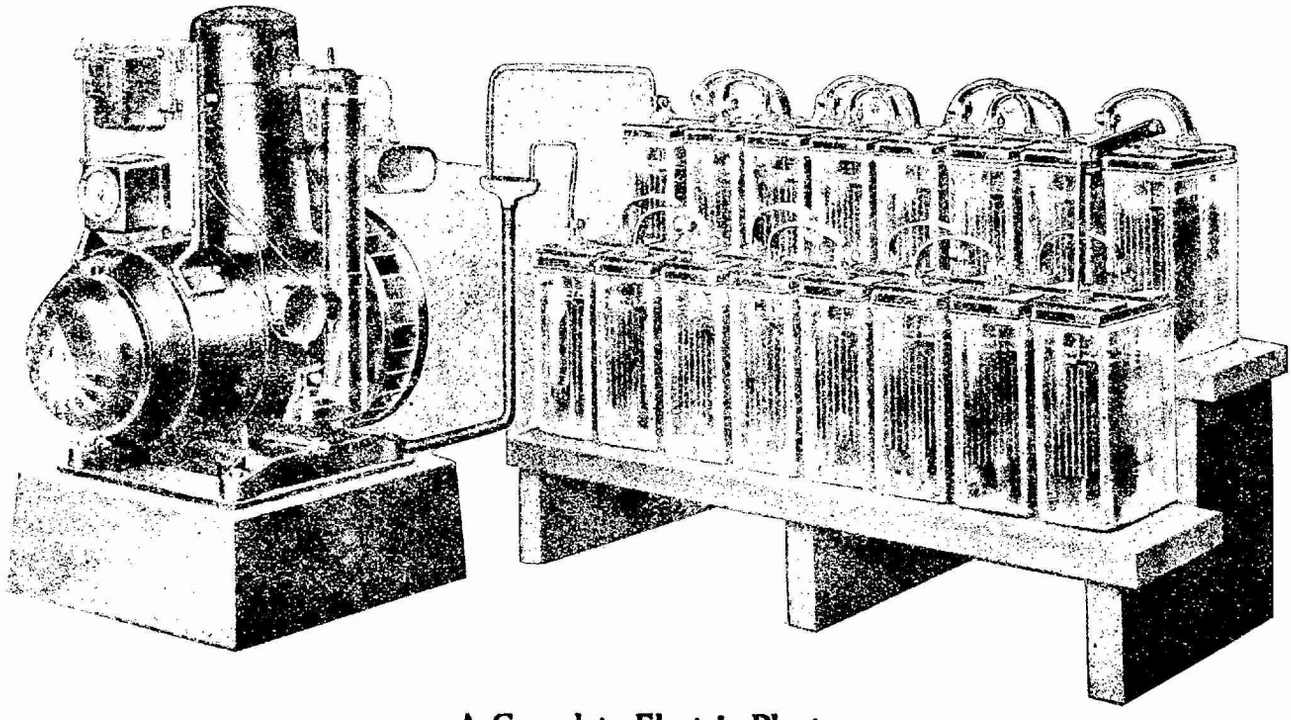

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Week's News Summary

THE WAR

October 31. Turkey signs an armistice with the Allies, the main points of which are that the Allied fleets are granted free passage through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, that forts on the Dardanelles and Bosphorus necessary to secure the passage of the fleets are to be occupied by the Allies and that Allied prisoners of war are to be repatriated immediately.

November 1. Austria indicates its willingness to negotiate for peace with the Allies regardless of action taken by Germany; Bohemia and Croatia declare their independence.——The Italian drive toward Trieste continues; the Serbians occupy Belgrade; the German forces in Belgium retreat towards Ghent.——The American 1st Army captures in rapid succession the towns of Champigneulles, Mort Homme, Verenel, Buzancy, Villeres-devant-Dun and Clery-le-Petit.

November 2. Italian troops land at Trieste, the main army having occupied the outer forts of Trent; other points captured are Cortina and Longaroni; upwards of 80,000 Austrian prisoners were captured in the present Italian drive with the result that the Austrians request an armistice, which General Diaz grants.——The Austrian dreadnought *Viribus Unitus* is sunk in the Pola roadstead and the Italian fleet enters and anchors in the harbor of Fiume.——The British occupy Valenciennes.

November 3. An American official *communique* reports the capture of 19 villages in the Argonne sector; as a result of these operations the French and American troops effect a junction north of the Argonne forest.——The Allied forces arrive at the gates of Ghent.

November 4. An Italian official *communique* states that the Austro-Hungarian army has been destroyed, which left in Italian hands 300,000 prisoners and 5,000 guns.——In a gigantic offensive by British, French, American and Belgian troops on a 45-mile front between Valenciennes and the Oise, great progress is made in the task of rolling back the Germans out of France, among the points captured being Mezieres and Le Quesnoy.

November 5. The 1st American Army crosses the Meuse under a heavy cannonade and advances beyond Beaumont; the 1st Army is now within 5 miles of the Sedan-Metz railway.

November 6. The British Army approaches Maubeuge, this being part of a great advance of the Allies over a front of 77 miles, whereby 25 German divisions are smashed, resulting in the breaking of the German defense on a 30-mile front.

SIBERIA

November 6. The American expeditionary force goes into winter quarters; only a small force is left in Vladivostock, the larger portion going on duty guarding the lines of communications.

CHINA

November 7. Negotiations are in progress in Peking for the purchase by Japanese of 1,000,000 piculs of Chinese salt, on which an export duty of 5% will be paid.

GENERAL

November 2. The U. S. Alien Property Custodian announces that great German wool mills in New Jersey and other German plants throughout the United States aggregating in value more than G. $200,000,000 would be sold within 2 months.——The influenza death roll totals 7,500 in Cape Town, 4,500 in Kimberley, 1,000 in Pretoria and 600 in Johannesburg and 600 in Stellenbosch.

November 3. It is announced at Washington that a draft calls for the mobilization of 291,000 men before November 21, bringing the total of the United States army to over four milions.

November 4. A message from Berlin states that ex-King Boris of Bulgaria has fled to Vienna and a Bulgarian Republic has been proclaimed.

November 5. U. S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing transmits through the Minister for Switzerland the proposed terms of peace with Germany; the U. S. State Department announces the terms of the Austrian armistice [see full text in another part of this issue]; President Wilson sends a congratulatory telegram to the King of Italy upon the enemy having been driven from Italian soil.——A telegram from Petrograd states that the Bolshevik government has handed neutral Ministers a note for the Allies requesting the opening of negotiations for the conclusion of hostilities between the Allies and the Soviet.

America

The most precious metals in the world, excluding radium, are iridium, at $170 an ounce, palladium, $130, and platinum, $105. Gold is $20.

Consolidation of America's mail and telegraph services is expected to take place as soon as surveys now in progress are completed, according to the *New York Sun*. The services will be under the direction of

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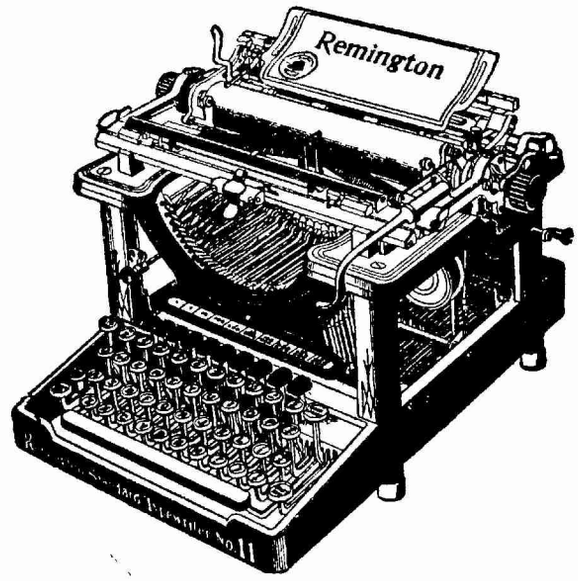

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the Postmaster-General. Since taking over the telephone and telegraph systems by the government it has been apparent that such changes and consolidation will be made for economy and conservation of man power, as stated by J. C. Willever, vice-president and general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It has been reported that there may be an interchange of employees, however instructions have been issued to keep details from the public until definite arrangements are made.

Men and Events

Carson Chang, adviser to the President of China, is visiting in Shanghai. His address is No. 72 Carter Road.

A son was born to Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Chang, of the Special Administrative District (the Ex-German Concession) of Hankow, on October 29.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, and delegate to the Tariff Revision Commission, returned to Shanghai on November 5 from Peking.

Stewart P. Elliot, resident director of W. R. Grace & Company, departed on the s. s. *China* for a three weeks' business trip to Manila and Hongkong.

The total subscriptions up to November 8 for the French Victory Loan were Frs. 30,550,300. This amount is greater than the combined amount raised in the British and American war drives.

News was received here on November 6 of the death of Henry Bowman Keeler, of the Standard Oil Company at Soochow, China, following an operation for appendicitis. Burial will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai, on November 9 at 5 p. m.

According to news received by cable, Chester P. Siems, senior partner of the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company, died at his home in the United States from pneumonia. He was forty years old.

Dr. H. C. Mei, a Chinese lawyer of Shanghai received word this week of the death of his mother in New York of pneumonia contracted while she was doing war-relief work for the American Red Cross in the Brooklyn navy yard.

The following persons have charge and supervision of censorship of mail from the United States to the Orient: Charles W. Fay, chairman of the Censorship Board of the San Francisco postoffice, and R. O. Maddox, chairman of the General Censorship Board, Washington, D. C.

According to *Leslie's Weekly* of October 5, an agnostic weekly magazine in the United States that has been attacking the Young Men's Christian Association as a "commercial association" has been denied the use of the mails by special action of the American government.

Announcements have been sent out for the marriage of Robert T. Bryan, Junior, and Miss Gladys Love Parker, daughter of Dr. R. A. Parker of Shanghai. The marriage will take place on November 15 in the Union Church, Shanghai, at 7 p. m.

The Grace China Company has announced the opening of temporary offices at No. 18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. The permanent offices on Nanking Road, near Kiangse Road, will be occupied about January 1. The scope of the company's business includes general importing, exporting and shipping to and from all countries.

The Shanghai Industrial Orphanage held a chrysanthemum exhibition on Friday, November 8, at the New World amusement building. The exhibition is to be held for three days. Proceeds of the exhibition will go towards the support of the Orphanage as well as the Poor Women & Children's Home. A number of curios and other articles were on display.

It is reported that a German U-boat sailor interned in the United States received a letter from his wife saying that she was praying her husband would not be eaten by the Indians or hanged by cowboys with lasso ropes. She said: "If they should wish to scalp you you should first make an appeal to the king of America. Is he also an Indian?"

Philip L. Gillett, of the Y. M. C. A. at Nanking, China, who has recently returned from America where he has been doing war work in the cantonments, will address the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, November 10, at 5 p. m. In addition there will probably be a talk on the United War Work campaign, which will start on Monday, November 11. There will be special music.

A plan to bring all Americans in Japan into a cooperative organization through the establishment of branch associations at Yokohama, Tokio, Kobe and Seoul, with representation on a proposed control committee to be known as the United American Associations of Japan, was discussed at the annual meeting of the American Association held at Yokohama. At this meeting the name of the association was also changed to the American Association of Yokohama.

In last week's issue of the REVIEW appeared a note to the effect that MILLARD'S REVIEW had received a letter evidently inserted in a business letter addressed to this office through mistake of the censor from T. R. Berry, 821 Hutchins Avenue, Cincinnatti, Ohio, and addressed "Dear Niece," but no other address being given. On Wednesday, November 7, the REVIEW received a letter from E. L. Mattox of Hangchow, China, as follows: "Dear Niece is my wife. Please forward the letter."

After having "under consideration" the matter of liquidating the Deutsch-Asiatiche Bank of Shanghai since China declared war upon Germany, there is now strong prospects that the work will be considered before the peace conference. A few days ago the *North China Daily News* contained an exhaustive article showing that through a series of intrigues on the part of the Germans and a few pro-German Chinese officials the liquidation of the bank had been prevented. It is understood that the various Allied Chambers of Commerce have presented very strong recommedations to the Chinese government through their respective legations asking that the matter be hastened.

American Liberty Loan Totalled G. $1,800,000 for North China

The final figures for the American Fourth Liberty Loan in North China have been made public by A. B. Rosenfeld, chairman of the local Shanghai drive committee. The subscriptions in Shanghai alone amounted to G. $1,321,000 from 1,773 purchasers. The average subscription here was G. $745.41. Outside of Shanghai the amount subscribed was G. $487,250. In many ways the drive was a remarkable one for all methods of publicity, from circular letters in English and Chinese, newspaper advertisements in both lan-

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guages, wall posters and electric signs, were used. The subscriptions through the various banks in Shanghai were as follows:

Name of Bank	Subscribers	Amount
International Banking Corporation (American)	919	G.$638,850
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (British)	202	180,700
Bank of China (Chinese)	76	155,000
Russo-Asiatic Bank (Russian)	62	80,450
American Express Company (American)	128	60,250
American-Oriental Bank (American)	189	50,000
Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank (Chinese)	55	36,000
Direct Drafts on U. S. A.	21	31,850
Chartered Bank (British)	47	31,050
Bank of Communications (Chinese)	18	28,250
Banque Industrielle de Chine (French)	54	27,700
Yokohama Specie Bank (Japanese	3	1,500
	1,773	G.$1,321,600

Outports (not included in the above figures)	
Tientsin	G. $217,000
Hankow	132,350
Peking	115,000
Tsingtao	12,250
Vladivostock	5,650
Chefoo	5,000
Outports total	G. $487,250
Grand total for North China	G. $1,808,850

United War Fund Campaign Starts with Subscriptions of $22,000

A meeting of representatives from the foreign and Chinese communities of Shanghai was held at the Palace Hotel on November 6 to discuss the ways and means of conducting a joint campaign from November 11 to November 18 for G. $170,000,000 to provide for the physical, mental, social and moral welfare of the entire Allied armies and navies, also for the Chinese and other labor contingents and prisoners-of-war. At this meeting $22,000 was pledged by representatives of the various nationalities, among whom are the following: Chu Pao-san, president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, pledged to raise $5,000; E. J. Cornfoot, treasurer of St. Monica's Catholic Society, $1,000; A. Howard, of Messrs. Daivd Sassoon & Company; George A. Fitch, of the Y. M. C. A; B. Atwood Robinson, of the Chinese-American Company; Mr. de Rossi, Italian Consul-General; Fu Shiao-en, compradore for Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; representatives of the Banks of China and Communications; Judge C. S. Lobingier, U. S. Court for China; Y. C. Tong, Shanghai Commercial Bank; E. Kempffer, British-American Tobacco Company; Hugo Reiss, of the Brazilian Consulate; and the Russo-Asiatic Bank. Ellis Kadoorie presented the committee with a check for $1,000; Mr. Wheelock contributed $500; and Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, announced a gift of Tls. 500 from Mrs. Seaman, of Poughkeepsie, New York, now visiting in Shanghai. Brief talks were given by Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the U.S. Court for China; United States Consul-General Sammons; J. Knight, French Commercial Attache; Mme. M. Darre, representing the Catholic women; Mr. Yang, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs; Chu Pao-san, of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. F. Asycough, representing the British women; P. Toledano; and A. R. Hagar, of the International Correspondence Schools. The meeting was presided over by B. Atwood Robinson, general manager of the Chinese-American Company.

While the subscribers were signing, Mr. Fitch presented the following resolution, which was passed by the meeting:

"That a general committee of patrons be organised for advice and cooperation in conducting the campaign in Shanghai. It is proposed that the following be asked to constitute the general committee: Allied Consuls-General and Consuls, Commissioner for Defense, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Superintendent and Commissioner of Customs, Magistrate of the Chinese City, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Judges of the Allied Courts, chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Allied Chambers of Commerce and the presidents of the various associations, presidents of the Allied clubs, including the Jewish club, various women's clubs and other kindred organizations, presidents of Allied war work organizations, president of the Jewish Synagogue and members of the already constituted executive committee."

The committee held a meeting at the campaign headquarters, 26 Nanking Road, on Friday afternoon, November 8, at 5 o'clock.

What America is Doing for Her Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and War Workers

BY MRS. GEORGE B. FRYER

The following is part of an address given before the American Womans' Club of Shanghai on November 5, 1918.

BEFORE entering the present war it was a well known fact that America was using every effort to give her blind the feeling of self-reliance and independence. Much had been accomplished along these lines in making blind men and women of America independent and self-supporting. When America came into the war she took hold at once of points regarding her disabled soldiers and sailors. She did not have to lose time wondering what she would be called upon to meet for she had England and France before her; England with her two thousand blinded since the beginning of the war, of which five hundred and fifty are at St. Dunstan's, which has done such marvellous work. With some wounded soldiers the responsibilities are over when their wounds are healed but with the blind they just begin. As soon as war was declared in America, the War Department at once began to make plans for the re-education of the blinded soldiers and sailors but soon saw they could not handle the many problems without the help of those who for years had made this a special study; so a conference was called in October 1916 which lasted two days, considering the problem

from all sides and the following general plans were drawn up: No injured soldier is to be classified as blind until so pronounced at the special hospital center in France of the surgeon in charge. The standard of "blind" being —too blind to perform work of which eyesight is essential. Any soldier possessing one-tenth vision or less in the better eye shall be considered blind. Connected with the officers put in charge of the work for the blind in France shall be one capable blind man who is to meet the newly blinded man and give him the inspirational value of his example. Blinded men are not to be segregated in a "blind ward" but are to be as much as possible with the seeing. An important phase of the work is the provision made for the homeward voyage, for as soon as the man is able he is to be moved and not left to himself but given plenty of diversion in the way of games and occupation. Materials for this are being supplied and the necessary attention and help for the blind man can be provided by the other wounded making the same trip. Upon arrival in the United States the man will be sent to the specially designated hospital until such time as he is able to begin his re-education. Much time and money are to be spent in the printing of books in the Braille and here again a great thing has been accomplished—England and America have always—and other countries also—have had different methods of writing and now they have agreed upon one system so that any blind person in America may read the books which come from England and does not need to learn a new code. This will save thousands of dollars as the printing of books is a very slow and expensive process. The re-education is to be conducted in the following manner—An Administrator and Director will be in full charge. The educational department will be under a principal director—the third one chosen to fill this place is Mr. Buritt, who has been in charge of some of the largest institutions in America for the blind during the last ten years and also has a blind son who is one of America's self-supporting blind. Courses in training will be given under the following headings: Physical training, consisting of gymnasium, swimming pool, athletic field, manual training; reading and writing, music and tuning; commercial branches; recreational activities; and self-helpfulness, including, shaving, handling knife and fork at table, sewing and writing. In case of the helpless blind, special provision is being made to take care of them in their own homes and to teach them some trade which will keep them usefully occupied.

In conjunction with this there are also courses in massage and osteopathy. Many new occupations are being added to the list. Fortunately the machinery for the intelligent, a continuous process of conducting the maimed soldier from the battlefield to the productive industry, already exists and is or has the promise of being to a high degree efficient. Mrs. Harrison Garret of Baltimore has loaned her beautiful home and ninety-nine acre estate to the government to be used as a re-construction school for the blinded and the government has remodeled the building and added gymnasiums and workshops following in general the very fine plans of St. Dunstan's. The estate is one of the beauty spots of America. Now there are eleven (September 1). The purpose of the school is to train the blinded soldier to live as a blind man, to give him faith in himself, to teach him the primary essentials of the various occupations. It is necessary that the blind while in training should be in one place so that they may have the full use of the equipment and the encouragement of those about them. But as much time as possible will be given in associating with the seeing. The director of the school is to advise each man as to the line of study he shall pursue. He must study each case separately, talking with the man and becoming his friend. Advice as far as possible should be given to go back to his old occupation and surely if brought up in the country to return where he will be known and where he will know his surroundings and not need a guide other than his family; for guides that will be a guide and friend are hard to find and a blind man does not like to depend upon anyone who is a stranger. There is much that the blind can do on the farm and with some useful trade that will fill in the odd hours the man is much better off than he would be at the mercy of the noise, hustle and rush of the city. His recent experiences must be considered very carefully. During his service at the front he has been away from home influence and environments and led a life that

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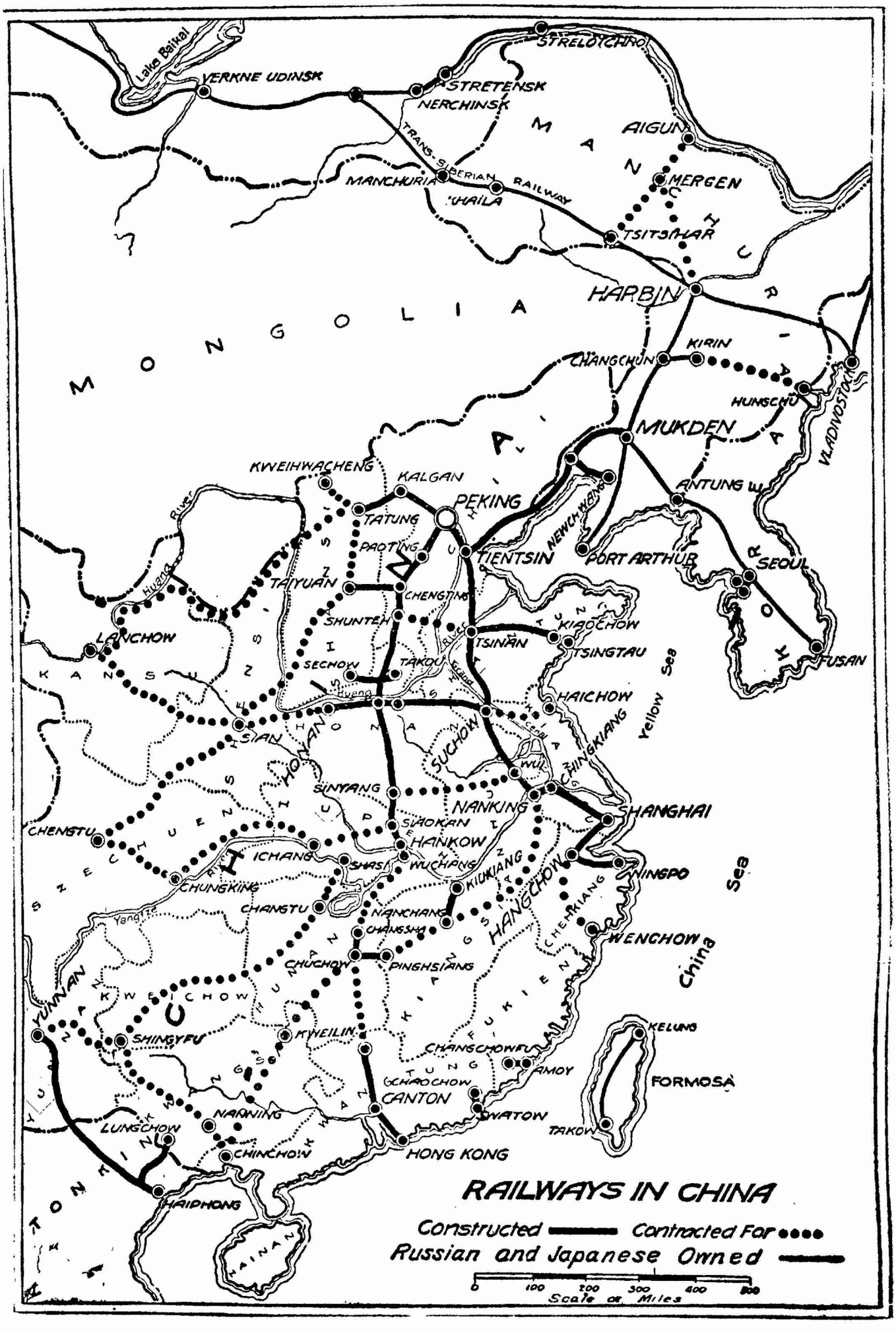
China's Foreign Trade Analyzed

By Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, Shanghai

Articles		Amount U. S. Currency	Per cent credited to—
IMPORTS			
Cigarettes	thousands	6,686,228	Great Britain, 49; United States, 25; Hongkong, 12; Japan, 9; others, 5.
	value	$21,620,808	
Cotton: Raw	pounds	55,261,066	India, 71; Japan, 11; United States, 7½; Honkong, 10; others, ½.
	value	$7,785,236	
Cotton: Yarn	pounds	326,329,866	Japan, 50; Hongkong, 25; India, 21; others, 4.
	value	$50,672,225	
Electrical material	value	$2,955,964	Japan, 41; Great Britain, 20; U. S., 17; Hongkong, 9½; Canada, 2½; others, 10.
Galvanized sheets (101,509)	tons	6,767	United States, 39; Great Britain, 38; Japan, 13; Hongkong, 8; others, 2.
	value	$1,018,376	
Iron and mild-steel bars	tons	25,778	Japan, 29; United States, 28; Great Britain, 18; Hongkong, 12; Russia, 12; others, 1.
	value	$1,936,341	
Kerosene	gallons	147,756,098	United States, 57; Hongkong, 27; Straits Settlements, etc., 5; Japan, 4½; Dutch Indies, 3; others, 3½.
	value	$26,404,257	
Leather	pounds	15,611,600	Hongkong, 67½; Japan, 27; United States, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$6,606,148	
Lumber (softwood)	square feet	224,404,051	Japan, 82; United States, 11½; Russia, 5; others, 1½.
	value	$5,894,657	
Nails and rivets	tons	22,184	United States, 47; Japan, 19; Hongkong, 21; Great Britain, 6; Canada, 2; others, 5.
	value	$2,322,587	
Paints and paint oil	pounds	16,409,200	Great Britain, 41; Japan, 18; Hongkong, 17; United States, 15; others, 9.
	value	$1,267,496	
Paper, including cardboard	value	$8,018,007	Japan, 40; Sweden, 13½; Norway, 11½; Hongkong, 7; Great Britain, 10; United States, 13; others, 5.
Piece goods: Drills	pieces	1,143,372	Japan, 88; United States, 9; others, 3.
	value	$3,009,469	
Piece goods: Jeans	pieces	1,437,894	Japan, 86; Great Britain, 12; others, 2.
	value	$3,889,378	
Piece goods: Sheetings, gray	pieces	2,447,318	Japan, 76; United States, 17; Great Britain, 4; others, 3.
	value	$7,078,599	
Piece goods: Shirtings—gray	pieces	2,326,584	Great Britain, 53; Japan, 30; Hongkong, 15; others, 2.
	value	$6,369,076	
Piece goods: Shirting—white	pieces	3,678,356	Great Britain, 75; Hongkong, 16; Japan, 8; others, 1.
	value	$12,213,896	
Railway materials and sleepers	value	3,266,159	Japan, 48½; United States, 25½; Great Britain, 15; Russia, 3; others, 7½.
Sheets and plates (348,337)	tons	29,889	Great Britain, 38; Japan, 28; United States, 18; Russia, 11; others, 5.
	value	$1,874,799	
Tinned plates	tons	25,664	United States, 42; Great Britain, 30; Hongkong, 18; Straits Settlements, 4; others, 6.
	value	$2,994,658	
Tobacco, leaf	pounds	19,790,533	United States, 62½; Hongkong, 21½; Russia, 6; Japan, 8; others, 2.
	value	$2,737,580	
Vehicles: Locomotives, and tenders	value	$11,898,578	Russia, 91; United States, 8; others, 1.
Vehicles: Motor cars	value	$596,183	United States, 66; Great Britain, 11½; Japan, 7; Canada, 13; others, 2½.
Wax, paraffin	pounds	25,632,133	United States, 35; Hongkong, 27; Dutch Indies, 13; British India, 10½; Japan, 9; others, 5½.
	value	$1,665,166	
EXPORTS			
Antimony: Crude	tons	13,197	Japan, 74; United States, 12; Great Britain, 7; others, 7.
	value	$4,068,078	
Antimony: Regulus	tons	11,544	United States, 60; Japan, 25; Hongkong, 9; others, 6.
	value	$5,725,328	
Beans	tons	586,166	Japan, 19; Russia, 50; Great Britain, 5, Denmark, 11; Dutch Indies, 6; others, 9.
	value	$14,562,363	
Bristles	pounds	8,371,600	Great Britain, 31; United States, 23; Japan, 21; Hongkong, 14; France, 9; others, 2.
	value	$4,583,994	
Copper ingots and slabs	tons	37,154	All but a very small quantity to Japan.
	value	$7,509,932	
Cotton, raw	pounds	113,471,600	Japan, 80; United States, 14½; Great Britain, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$14,157,536	
Egg albumen and yolk	pounds	38,446,133	Great Britain, 57½; United States, 25; France, 9; Japan, 5; others, 3½.
	value	$6,379,899	
Iron, pig	tons	159,475	Japan, 94; United States, 2; Canada, 2; others, 4.
	value	$4,286,431	
Meats, fresh and frozen	pounds	40,761,867	Great Britain, 38; Philippine Islands, 4; Russia, 58.
	value	$2,137,518	
Oil: Bean	pounds	208,752,000	Japan, 37; United States, 23; Great Britain, 20; Sweden, 10; Russia, 6; others, 4.
	value	$9,801,412	
Oil: Wood	pounds	68,689,733	United States, 78; Hongkong, 12; Japan, 5; others, 5.
	value	$4,565,108	
Silk, raw: Re-reeled	pounds	1,820,000	United States, 67; France, 18; Great Britain, 12; others, 3.
	value	$7,506,061	
Silk, raw: Steam filature	pounds	8,775,067	Hongkong, 54; United States, 22½; France, 21; Russia, 2; others, ½.
	value	$44,538,143	
Silk pongees	pounds	3,235,467	Hongkong, 20½; Great Britain, 18½; U. S., 16½; Australia, New Zealand, etc., 15; India, 8; Canada, 5½; France, 7½; Egypt, Persia, etc., 3½; others, 5.
	value	$5,809,181	
Skins and hides: Cow and buffalo	pounds	62,061,467	United States, 36; Japan, 29; Hongkong, 18; Italy, 8; Great Britain, 3½; France, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$14,563,745	
Skins, and hides: Goat, untanned	number	9,888,271	United States, 70; Japan, 21½; France, 7; others, 1½.
	value	$4,527,524	
Straw braid	pounds	7,610,667	Japan, 43½; Great Britain, 24½; United States, 8; Italy 2; France, 20; others, 1½.
	value	$2,603,575	
Tallow, vegetable	pounds	40,800,400	Great Britain, 41; Italy, 26; United States, 11; Japan, 7; France, 8½; others, 6½.
	value	$2,494,587	
Tea: Black	pounds	86,430,400	Russia, 54½; Hongkong, 15; United States, 12; Great Britain, 11; India, 3; France, 2; others, 2½.
	value	$15,713,672	
Tea: Green	pounds	39,830,400	United States, 22; Russia, 43; Great Britain, 16; India, 3½; France, 6½; Egypt, Persia, etc., 4; others, 5.
	value	$11,787,791	
Tin in slabs	tons	8,406	Practically all to Hongkong.
	value	$7,157,421	
Wool, sheep's	pounds	44,604,800	United States, 74; Japan, 25; others, 1.
	value	$8,861,701	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Scale of Miles

06-411

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,096 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

although under strict discipline has freed him from the daily routine and responsiblities of the man at home. Encouragement to the man whose education was interrupted to continue that course of study with all the best advantages and appliances given him will show us that in many cases the man who has never had a chance to make anything out of his life may now be given the opportunity. Some of these courses will take from three months to a year and special arrangements are being made to provide for the man during that time.

The War Department has made this possible for us by studying conditions which have followed after other wars. As a rule disabled men were pensioned off, and if they became trained so as to be able to increase their income they forfeited their pension. When re-education started in Europe after this war began it was found that the men were unwilling to learn a profession or trade. Why should they if the country was willing to give them a pension? This difficulty was met by spreading broadcast the news that "pensions would be based upon the degree of physical disability alone without reference to a man's earning power." America is doing the best she can to pass the news all over the country and the scale of pensions has also been published and we find that a blind man will be given G. $100 a month for life no matter what he earns on the outside and he will also receive medical or surgical treatment and be supplied within reason with appliances. A man who does not take his chance at the training school while it is in running order misses his chance. Already business men are asking, "Will a man blinded in the war wear a badge?" and the answer to every man and woman is, "Any man who stops you and asks for alms, whether blinded in the war or not, is a beggar." Understand the difference between the blind man who can make good and the beggar who could but does not want to. There are too many societies all over America working for the welfare of the blind for it to be necessary for any man to beg. Another thing the business man must know is that one gift of money given to a blind man who has not earned it may kill whatever ambition a blind man may have. Charles M. Schwab says: "It is the duty of the business man to take these men on their intrinsic value, to employ them not from the sense of duty but because a trained man who has been taught to think is a valuable asset."

For the women of America there is plenty to do. Think if at this moment as you sit here in comfort listening to what others are doing for the blind a wreck of manhood—blinded—should be led into this room calling for you to help him—What would you do?—I throughly appreciate that you have not the least idea what you would do except to open your arms and take him home. Although I have been working constantly with and for the blind for more than ten years I do not know what I would do: but America has asked every one of us who has had experience with the blind to help you to understand how you can help, if called upon to do so. The surgeon tells our boy that he is blind—he does it as kindly as he can and then goes off to the next patient leaving a black hollow world. Convince yourself the blind man can do things. Encourage him to do for himself. Give plenty of sympathy—not the sympathy that is made up of tears and a long face. Too much sympathy of the wrong kind will do much harm. Seek above all to win his confidence. The boy still has feelings and although he cannot see whether his tie is straight or the right color, or the buttons on his coat or spots on his clothes he can be trained to feel or see these things with his fingers. When he learns he will thank you and these are things that no War Department or Red Cross can teach half as well as you to whom the boy belongs. A few "Dont's" to remember: Don't forget to measure his value by his energy, enterprise and capacity and give him his chance as as long as he can make good; Don't pity them. In France they have signs everywhere, "To pity is not to console." Only words of confidence should be spoken here; Don't forget that the blind men will expect from you, that you will understand that a civilization that won't do its duty by its defenders isn't worth fighting for—prepare to prove that yours is. Our blinded boys do not want your charity—they demand their chance.

A Daily Paper Operated Entirely by Women

The *Evening Union*, an Atlantic City daily paper, is entirely operated by women and is the first paper in the United States to have a staff entirely composed of women. Mrs. Mary Norton Chenoweth is editor-in-chief of the *Evening Union*. The managing editor and every person employed on the staff is a woman or girl, even to the printers, engravers and advertising solicitors. The office staff is composed of girls. The former men employees are either in the service or working for the morning paper which is run by the same company.

Women and Events

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the bill enabling women to become members of the House of Commons without age qualification.

A meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held at the Union Church Hall on Thursday, November 7, at which the Reverend Arthur Claxton spoke on "England Sobered, Not Dry."

The *Penang Gazette*, of the Straits Settlements, understands that in response to the petitions of Penang Chinese men and women recently presented to H. E. the Governor, an official notification has been received to the effect that by an order in Council H. E. the Governor has sanctioned the permissive registration of Chinese marriages in the Straits Settlements.

At a recent meeting of the Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers' Association in Pennsylvania, it was resolved by the war industries board to abolish boxes for hosiery as a plan to conserve cardboard and paper supplies. The stockings would be tied in bundles of a dozen each and tied with tape. By this plan it was claimed that 25 per cent of the material used in the manufacture of pasteboard boxes could be saved.

Fourteen states have abolished instruction in the German language from their schools and colleges, and twenty-four cities have taken German from their curriculum. The following states have abolished the language: Alabama, California, North Dakota, Connecticut, Montana, Mississippi, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, Louisiana, Delaware, Maine and Oklahoma.

In this war period the East and the North are restricting purchases while the South and the West are spending more than ever before. Women have increased their expenditures, while men are economizing. There are unusually heavy sales of automobiles and bicycle supplies, pianos and organs, diamonds, watches and other jewelry. The well-to-do are not purchasing luxuries, but those formerly unable to obtain them are.

The Study Class of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai met at the Carlton Cafe on November 7 to study China. Professor Gee, of Soochow University, read a paper on "Birdlife in China;" Miss Mabel Jennings, of the Shanghai American School, read a paper on "Earthquakes in China;" Mrs W. H. Lacy, a paper on "Typhoons;" Mrs. H. A. Wilbur on "Floods and Rivers;" and Miss Clayborn, a member of the faculty of the McTyeire School, on "Flowers in China."

In statistics collected by Kazan Kayahara, after a tour of inspection in the United States, in regard to the population of the countries, it was found that women in Japan die in greater numbers than men. This unnatural phenomenon pointed to the treatment of the women by the opposite sex. No people since the days of the Greeks and Romans have neglected womenfolk more than the Japanese, even Chinese and Koreans are more considerate in this respect, according to the *Osaka Mainichi*.

A ploughing army of English women has been organized in Great Britain. Coincident with government control of food distribution in Great Britain, there has been inaugurated an ever-increasing measure of government control of food production. Tractors and drivers have been mobilized for the most intensive sort of a drive against the vacant land of the United Kingdom. The machines themselves are in most cases government property, a large part of them being of a well-known American make, secured for this work by special arrangements with the manufacturers.

M. C. P.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Is Japan Ready for the Peace Conference?

From the "Osaka Mainichi" (Japan)

The question which is engrossing the attention of the people at present is when the restoration of peace will become an accomplished fact. Will peace come during the tenure of office of the Hara cabinet? Frankly speaking, the preceding government was prepared for the coming of peace but the war is more slow-paced than the Japanese temper and so the Terauchi ministry had to resign before the war has come to an end. Supposing peace comes during the lifetime of the Hara cabinet will it come as an unmixed blessing? The restoration of peace will affect Japan in two ways, internationally and economically. From a point of view of selfish interests the victory of either side—the Allies or the Central Powers—will not make much difference as far as Japan is concerned; perhaps a draw may be most advantageous to Japan. Somehow Japan has gained the reputation of being a warlike nation and the way in which the Terauchi government conducted its foreign policy was more frank than diplomatic. Mr. Lansing, for instance, denied the existence of any secret agreement among the

Allies as regards Japan. It is hardly believable that any such secret treaty exists; nevertheless, the existence of an impression in Europe and America that Japan is the "Germany of the East" cannot be denied. The Anglo-American Association at Peking, for instance, is already endeavoring to exclude Japan and so no one is able to tell what attitude Europe and America will adopt toward Japan, when they come to devote their attention toward the Far East after the war.

What Japan Must Do to Preserve Peace With America

From an article by Prof. Suyehiro of Kyoto University in the "Osaka (Japan) Asahi"

The present war has convinced me more than ever of the correctness of my views that Japan's policy in the future must be based on peace and justice. On account of the mistaken actions resorted to by a section of the Japanese, Japan has come to be misunderstood by many countries of the world and incurred suspicion as if she were harboring aggressive designs. So long as this suspicion and misunderstanding remain unremoved Japan will be placed in a most disadvantageous position and collision with the United States will remain a standing menace. There is no disguising the fact that prior to the war the Japanese did not believe in the military strength of America but the present titanic struggle has demonstrated beyond all doubt the error of the Japanese estimate. The United States has become a great military Power at a bound and her navy is only second to that of Great Britain. The financial resources of America are something tremendous. It is stated that America will be able to keep the war going for a quarter of a century at the rate of expenditure which she spent for the first year. Nor is this all. The Americans are as great spiritually as their country is almost limitless in her resources. Just imagine that the Americans—whom some Japanese think as slavish worshippers of Mammon—are working for their country at an allowance of $1 a year; they are enduring the hardships of meatless and wheatless days in order to obtain a supply of surplus provisions available for the Allies; and no dissentient voice is raised against the proposed restriction of the manufacture of liquor. The material and spiritual sacrifices made by the Americans in the cause of the war as evidenced in these and other things are really wonderful showing as they do the greatness of America and her people. In comparison with what America is doing Japan's achievements in the past, however admirable in themselves, will be dwarfed into insignificance. It would be the height of absurdity for Japan to pick a quarrel with such a great country without a sufficient *casus belli*. Japan must avoid collision with America as far as possible. From this standpoint I have been insisting all along on the importance of maintaining China's independence, her territorial integrity and the open door, as these are the principles on which the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is based. For this reason I have been advocating the necessity of making all political loans to China through the syndicate of four Powers and that America be invited to rejoin the group. I have also been opposing the acquisition in China by any country of rights or concessions that tend to obstruct enterprises of other countries in developing the natural resources of China.

Should Japan Join the League of Nations?

From the "Kokumin," Tokio

For a long while the present war has appeared before the eyes of the Japanese people as a war in Europe, not as the world war, so that they have paid little attention upon the causes and effects of the war. Especially, President Wilson's repeated declaration on the creation of a league of nations, which now becomes one of the fundamental issues of the Allied peace terms, has had almost no appeal to the careless mind of the Japanese people. They ignored it, thinking that the idea was the mere dream of a political idealist which could not be realized under all circumstances. But the Japanese people should know as to how many things which they have thought as mere dreams of dreamers have been realized, or at least are in the course of realization as the result of the present war. For instance, America's participation in the war was a dream to their eyes, but it was realized. They thought that it was impossible to see a million American soldiers on the Western front. But within one year and a half America has actually sent two million men to the battlefronts overseas. They, especially those who have known nothing but admiration for the military strength of Germany, have thought that the newly-recruited American soldiers would be unable to fight competently against the well-trained German army. But they should now realize that it is nothing but these newly recruited American soldiers that has decided the fate of the Allied forces. Americans are dreamers, but at the same time they know the ways and means of realizing their dreams.

What does then the so-called League of Nations mean? In a word, it is a league of nations, which guarantees the peace of the world, under a satisfactory agreement among all the Powers to prevent the repetition of war. Certainly, the idea is an admirable one, but is it really advisable for Japan to participate in the movement? Indeed, there are many things to be carefully considered before Japan makes up her mind to become one of the members of the league. For instance, is it advisable for Japan to reduce her armaments entirely in accordance with the dictation of the other Allies? Is it really possible for the white people to abandon all their race-prejudices and give equal opportunities to other races? In fact, there are many other important questions to be solved before the Japanese people make up their mind to join the movement started by the American President and approved by many leading statesmen in the West.

Japan Should Be for Both Peace and War!

From the "Kokumin" (Tokio)

A nation of pacifism is ruined by pacifism as a nation of militarism is ruined by militarism. Japan should be prepared both for war and peace, adopting both militarism and pacifism side by side. Among many politicians and publicists there are those who believe that Japan no longer needs any further expansion of army or navy, as the peace now in sight will guarantee an absolute and permanent peace of the world. But the view is entirely mistaken, at least as far as Japan is concerned. In the past, peace, humanity and righteousness were the voice of the weak, but at present they have become the voice of the strong. America, for instance, with her unequalled

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strength, both military and economic, can adhere to the peace of righteousness and humanity without fear. But Japan is not America. It is too early for her to listen to the American pacifism and neglect all preparation for war.

Japan Soon to Be Only Autocracy Left

From an article by Putnam Weale in the "Shanghai Gazette" (Chinese-owned)

Such is the bald story of an almost unbelievable plot—the crucifixion of Christendom by a rascally band. In the case of two countries—Russia and Austria—the supreme penalty has been paid for the canker which had eaten into the life of the nation: Tsar Nicholas has died and Austria is even now being dismembered. There remains in Europe the single problem of the disposal of Germany. When Germany has paid the same price as the two other military empires Europe will be rid of a veritable curse.

But how about Japan—what steps have been taken to secure that "pressing button" will henceforth be as impossible in Far Asia as in Europe? As we have already had occasion to remark, no guarantees at all have as yet been adduced by the so-called popular Hara cabinet to prove that the military policy of Japan is placed under effective Civil control. In other words, the Constitution has not yet been modified in the slightest degree and the military system which shelters itself behind the Throne is just as autocratic as ever and just as able to wreak its will. It is this military system which has been declared attainted throughout the world and it is this military system, with its own foreign office and its own agents, which must disappear.

It is true that Japan is an ally of the Allies, but so was Russia. In spite of Tsarism, Russia sacrificed millions of her men and for nearly three years played as great and as important a part in the war as any country in Europe. But we are now concerned with the morrow—with the aftermath which must affect Japan as much as every other Power. Until Japan has availed herself of the wise and far-seeing article 73 of her Constitution—which directly provides for the contingency which has now arisen and which declares "when it has become necessary in the future to amend the provisions of the present constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order"—until that day she will find herself isolated and opposed at the peace conference as throughout the regions of Eastern Asia.

The Important Question of Japan and the German Colonies

From the "Hochi," Tokio

Japan wants to possess the South Sea islands not merely for her own sake, but for protecting the interests of all the nations in the world against the possible danger of Germany's inhuman activities in the future which may be encouraged by the restoration of her naval and commercial bases in the Southern Pacific. In this respect we are convinced that Australia, New Zealand and India harbor views entirely similar to ours. As to the question regarding Tsingtao our opinion is that the question to be discussed at the peace conference should be limited to the relations between Germany and Japan in connection with the territory alone, while the problem pending between China and Japan regarding Tsingtao should be settled later by negotiations between the two countries.

Where the Chinese Get Their Rug, Pottery and Art Designs

THE Chinese designer, if left to himself, adheres strictly to the conventional and symbolic figures which play such an important part in the history of Chinese art. If he is to make a bird rug, it is sure to be a collection of every known species. If it is to be a flower rug, it will contain the flora of the entire country. But if allowed to experiment with what he conceives to be foreign design, the result is apt to be hideous. The native designers are very skillful with the brush, and some of their water-color pictures are marvels in design and color. Dr. Anderson, a noted student of Oriental art, states, in regard to Chinese artists: "No other artists, except those of Japan, have ever infused into the delineation of bird life one tithe of the vitality and action to be seen in the Chinese portraitures of the crow, the sparrow, the crane, and a hundred other varieties of the feathered race. In flowers they have been no less successful; they were able to evolve a better picture out of a single spray of blossom than many a painter from all the treasures of a conservatory."

It is very hard to say just what effect contiguous people have had on the designs of the Chinese rug. The old rugs, of which many of the more modern products are but copies, scarcely ever show composite design. This is due to the ability of the Chinese to take what they have found in the art of their neighbors, strip it of its elements, and embody it into their own designs with a touch that is distinctly Chinese. There is no doubt that Chinese patterns have been greatly influenced by Mohammedan designs. In northwestern China, before the Mohammedan rebellion of 1871, a large proportion of the population were followers of the Prophet, and it is here that some of the best Chinese rugs are woven. This region is in the direct line of travel across the continent, and in earlier times was crossed by the old trade routes.

Buddhism opened new vistas and developed greater possibilities in the artistic genius of the Chinese race. The influence of Buddhistic art is everywhere apparent. This in turn was influenced by Hindu art, which also borrowed from the Greek. The swastika, for instance, is of great antiquity and wide diffusion among the different races. It is mentioned in the Ramayana, and as an emblem of Thor even among the Teutonic races. In China it is the symbol of Buddha's heart. It is also used as a symbol for 10,000 years. The man of the Occident is accustomed to look upon ornamental decorations simply as effects to please the eye. Doubtless many of these figures are the relics of faiths or myths long since forgotten. Such is not the case with the Chinese, to whom every figure and color has a significance. The symbols used in rug designs are also used in decorating Chinese bronzes, porcelains, and mandarin coats. Probably the best known to Western nations of the Chinese symbols and the design most frequently seen is the dragon, which is claimed to have first been seen by one of the early emperors issuing from a creek in Honan. It was later adopted as the national standard. There are several kinds of dragons—of the heavens, of the mountains, and of the sea. The imperial dragon was represented as having five claws, as also was that of the first and

second class princes. The next two classes of the royal family might display a four-clawed dragon, while the common people must be content with three claws. The phoenix was the emblem of the empress, and brides were sometimes allowed to wear it in the shape of a headdress. This bird was supposed to be very graceful and elegant and to possess a benevolent disposition.

One of the most frequent groups of symbols seen in Chinese designs is the Buddhist group. The Buddhist knot is the sign of longevity, and also stands for the eight Buddhist commandments. Two fish denote domestic felicity. These fish, or perch, go in pairs and are always faithful to each other. The umbrella of 10,000 people is presented to a mandarin on his leaving a district as token of the purity of his administration. The canopy, like the umbrella, is a sign relating to official life, which is the ambition of every Chinese. The vase is sacred to the relics of Buddha. In Buddhist temples these jars often contain the ashes of the priests after their bodies have been burned. The shell is the emblem of a prosperous journey. The lotus is the sacred flower of the Buddhists, and is the favorite type of creative power. Another symbol is known as the wheel of the law. Instead of repeating a number of prayers, Buddhists have written prayers attached to the wheel, the revolving of which a certain number of times is supposed to have the same effect.

The stork to the Chinese means longevity. In China it is said to reach a fabulous age. When it has reached its 600th year it drinks but no longer eats, and after 2,000 years it turns black. Next to the phoenix it is the most celebrated emblem in Chinese legends. The butterfly is the sign of conjugal felicity. It is also known as the Chinese cupid. Figures of fish seem to be among the charms used to keep away demons and other evil spirits.

The lion is the symbol of authority. The pine tree and the door are the emblems of good augury for the traveller. The horse is the symbol of nobility. The peach is frequently seen and stands for longevity. A silver ingot, a stick of ink, and a branch of coral are the emblems of riches, scholarship, and power. The hundred antiques includes vases, screens, potted plants, bronzes, porcelains, scrolls, ivory, and jades. The number 8 seems to have an attraction for the Chinese. There are the eight precious things, the eight luck emblems and the eight Buddhist emblems. The Chinese character for bat has the same sound as the character for happiness, so the bat has come to be regarded as the symbol for happiness. It is sometimes used alone but is generally found in groups. In this case, four or five bats are found surrounding the seal character for longevity. The character for bat is one of the most frequently used characters in the Chinese language. It is written in almost a hundred different ways, and is regarded as very auspicious. When surrounded by four bats the five great blessings are symbolized —longevity, riches, peacefulness, love of virtue, and a happy death. Their fondness for flowers has been perpetuated in poem and painting by the Chinese. Some of their finest poems are dedicated to the flowers. Flowers are sometimes alluded to as poetical synonyms for the months of the year. They are also regarded as symbols of virtue. The peony is called the king of flowers in China and is the emblem of happiness and prosperity. Anyone who has had the privilege of visiting the gardens of the old imperial palaces in the spring when the peony blossoms forth will readily understand why the Chinese have such a reverence and love for this flower. The peony is very frequently used in rug designs.—*By J. C. Huston, U. S. Vice-Consul, Hankow.*

The American "Gob" Expresses Himself!

When the s. s. *Volunteer*, the new American steel cargo boat just completed by the U. S. Shipping Board, was in Shanghai, many business men went down to the dock to inspect the new boat, and naturally engaged the sailors or "Gobs," as the new enlisted and drafted men of the American navy like to call themselves, in conversation. A tall, lank youth who admitted he was from Texas and that it was his first trip abroad, and also that it was his first view of the Pacific Ocean, thus expressed himself when he was asked regarding the trip across: "Oh, we had a dandy trip—why this boat rides like a Cadillac!"

In addition to saving the world for democracy, or rather, "making the world safe for the democrats," as an American negro soldier in France expressed it, the war is contributing an untold benefit to the people of America by making them familiar with foreign countries, peoples, institutions and customs. Stewart P. Elliott, resident director of W. R. Grace & Company, in a recent speech in Shanghai stated that fully 90 per cent of the people in America had never seen an ocean and fully 98 per cent had never seen a cargo boat or a passenger liner on the Pacific. Samuel G. Blythe, the American writer, has recently contributed a number of intensely interesting articles to the *Saturday Evening Post* on the subject of the American naval and military forces abroad. In an article in the *Post* for October 5 he has the following to say regarding the "Gobs" or naval men who are stationed in England:

"A large proportion of them never were in a foreign country before, and they look with grave eyes on the new scenes, and comment critically on the old customs that are new to them. Naturally they use American standards of comparison. For example, I asked several of them who had been to London on leave what they thought of London.

"The Minneapolis gob said: 'Looks pretty old and pretty ragged to me. Ought to have a few skyscrapers, and a good fire or two. I'd heard a lot about London, and I looked her over for four days, but believe me, bo, whatever they may say about that town it's got nothing on Minneapolis, and there are plenty of things we can show 'em.'

"The Chicago gob said: 'It makes me sore to put that place up against little old Chi. Why, say, them Londoners died two hundred years ago, and don't know it yet."

"The San Francisco gob said: "I got a lot of thrills out of seeing places I had been reading about all my life, but there's one thing I can't understand. These English live on an island, surrounded by salt water, and know all about salt. Why the devil can't they put a little of it into their food?'

"The New York gob looked at me pityingly when I asked him how he thought London and New York compared as cities. 'Boy,' he said, 'don't make me laugh right out in your face.'

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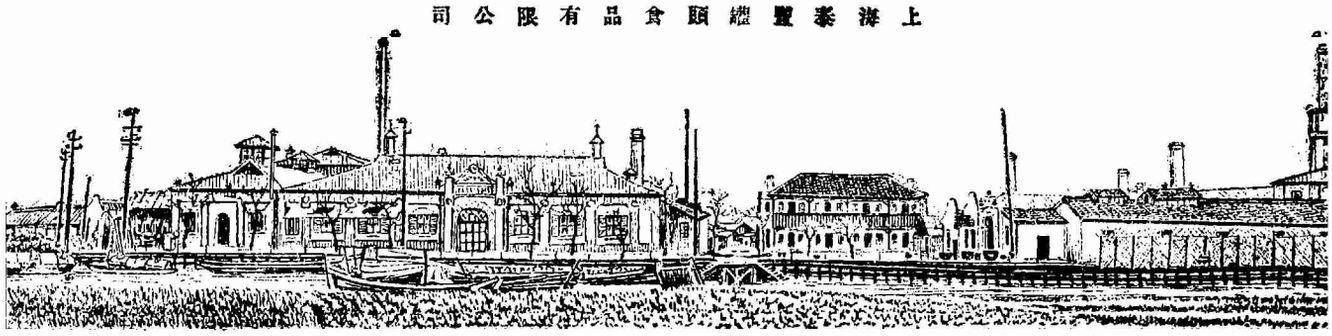

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"They go about London a good deal and visit many of the historical places. They are keen about the Tower. I heard a heated argument one day between two youths who had been in London as to whether the Tower was as good a prison as Joliet. Casualties were averted fortunately by the interjection into the discussion of the burning question whether John McCormack was born in Ireland or South Boston. The South Boston man held stoutly that McCormack came from that community, and when I left was offering to bet, fight or run a foot race to decide it."

America Now Producing Artificial Silk

Exportation from the United States of 6,000,000 pairs of stockings made from artificial silk in the fiscal year just ended illustrates the growth in America of the comparatively new industry of production of artificial silk from wood pulp. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the United States has now become one of the leading world producers of artificial silk, and that from being a large importer of this product America has become a very considerable exporter. Artificial silk, according to the bank's statement, is manufactured from cellulose produced from wood pulp through the action of certain chemicals by which the wood pulp is turned into a substitute almost exactly identical with that carried in the body of the silk worm from which he spins his cocoon which man transforms into silk threads. This artificial cellulose, practically identical with that of the silk worm, is turned into silk threads by being pressed through minute openings in metal plates, falling into a liquid which solidifies the thread. While the textiles thus made from the artificial fiber are not yet fully equal to those produced from the natural silk, the growing use of the artificial silk is illustrated by the fact that American imports of artificial silk, chiefly in the form of yarns or threads, have aggregated about $30,000,000 in the last decade. These, prior to the war, were drawn chiefly from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and France, that from Great Britain alone being $1,617,000, from Germany $1,045,000, from Belgium $685,000 and from France $344,000. With the opening of the war the supply from Germany and Belgium was entirely suspended, and that from Great Britain and France materially reduced, so that the quantity of artificial silk yarn imported fell from 2,759,000 pounds in 1914 to 293,000 in 1918. This fall-off in the artificial silk available in other parts of the world has stimulated America's production of artificial silk, which advanced from 320,000 pounds in 1914, the year in which the industry was established in this country, to 6,500,000 pounds in 1917; while our exportations of manufactures of artificial silk jumped from $857,318 in the fiscal year 1917 to $2,339,312 in 1918, the bulk of this being 500,957 dozen pairs of hosiery valued at $1,932,034.

The increasing use of artificial silk in the manufactures of the United States is illustrated by census figures, which show that the quantity of artificial silk

used in the silk manufacturing industry of the United States in 1899 was 6,056 pounds, in 1904 466,151, in 1909 914,494, and in 1914 1,902,974 pounds. There are no official statistics of the quantity used in manufacturing for any later year than 1914, but the fact that 6,500,000 pounds of artificial silk were produced in the United States in 1917, and over 1,000,000 pounds imported, suggests that the quantity used in American industries in 1917 must have been approximately four times as much as in 1914. The cost of the artificial silk yarn used in the manufacturing industry of the United States in 1899 was $10,380, in 1904 $1,623,000, in 1909 $1,927,000, 1914 $3,440,000, and in 1917 presumably more than $25,000,000; while the importation of artificial silk yarns, threads and filament amounted in the fiscal year 1916 to $2,924,000, in 1917 $1,263,000, and in 1918 $742,000. The import price of this artificial silk was in 1916 about $1.50 per pound, in 1917 about $2.50 per pound, and in June 1918 $3.00 per pound, while the value of the domestic product also advanced from about $2.00 per pound in 1914 to slightly more than $4.00 per pound in 1918. This process of turning trees into silk stockings through the transformation of wood pulp into cellulose, to produce the artificial silk threads, is simple. The wood pulp is treated with caustic soda to form a sodium cellulose and then dissolved in carbon disulphide. The product, alkali-cellulose-xanthate, is a viscous solution popularly called viscose and, after being filtered and allowed to ripen by standing, is forced through minute openings in a metal plate into a liquid which solidifies the threads, which are when completed similar in appearance, dimensions and chemical qualities to the fiber produced by the silk worm. Silk goods made from this artificial fiber are chiefly remarkable for their brilliancy, being more lustrous than natural silk, but have a somewhat harsher feel. Some of the early shortcomings of the artificial product, lack of strength and elasticity, have been considerably lessened, and these silks are now used in fabrics for both warp and filling threads, for hosiery, dress trimmings, upholsteries and rugs, also taking the place of real silk for insulating electric wire and making durable mantles for incandescent lights. Recent reports from Germany indicate that cloth for general clothing purposes is now being manufactured there from threads produced by this process, mixed with other fibers in the weaving. Presumably those utilized for the heavier grades of clothing are a larger thread than those intended for use as silk, but apparently manufactured by the same general process.

Work of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

The plan for creating a special Division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., to have charge of all matters relating to the countries of the Far East has been made possible of realization by the recent appropriation of Congress for this special object. The work of this Division has two aspects: First, that relating to the home office at Washington, and secondly, that which relates to the work of representatives of the Bureau in the foreign field.

The work of the office in Washington will be conducted by officers who have had special training and experience in trade with the Orient. All inquiries addressed to the Bureau asking for information regarding opportunities and trade conditions in China, Japan, the Philippines, Australia, India and the Dutch East Indies will be answered by this Division. Business men contemplating trips to the Orient, who come to Washington before leaving, will be received by some member of the Division and given all the information possessed by the Bureau regarding the possibilities for trade in their particular lines. Some member of the staff will also visit the principal cities from time to time to interview manufacturers, bankers and the officers and members of trade organizations interested in the trade of the Pacific. In this way it is planned to keep in touch with the current conditions here in this country and to preserve personal contact between the Bureau and the business public.

In regard to its connection with the field work, all letters from Consuls in the Far East in reply to inquiries from firms or corporations in this country are sent to the Bureau from the State Department for forwarding, and are indexed by this Division. In this way it is possible to keep in touch with conditions in every part of the field. Likewise, letters from the Commercial Attaches in Peking and Tokio are sent to the Division for its information. The Division assists in editing the reports of Special Agents to be sent to the Far East from time to time to make special investigations, and assist in planning their work. During this past year six of these Commercial Agents were sent to countries of the Far East and their reports are now being edited for publication. The Bureau is planning investigations along new lines and in new territories for the coming year. A permanent additional representative

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will be sent to China and at least three Agents will make special investigations in that country.

The Far Eastern Division will therefore coordinate the activities of the Bureau in all matters relating to that territory, and will act as a clearing-house for information, both as regards conditions at home and conditions abroad. Beside assisting business men and organizations in their special problems, it will also assist other Departments of the government in matters relating to trade and commercial policy in the Orient. The Bureau thus plans to build up an organization which it hopes can be made of permanent and increasing usefulness. It is now laying the foundations for the extraordinary increase in the trade of the Pacific which, it is believed, will spring up after the war. The recent remarkable growth of organizations created to foster trade with the East is evidence of the increasing interest in that part of the world, and the Bureau desires to keep in close touch, through its District Offices, with these organizations and assist in the work they are doing for the promotion of commerce. It is the function of the new Division to cooperate with these activities. It will act as the official representative of all in promoting foreign trade.

America Now Leads World As Exporter of Manufactures

From the "Financial Times" (London)

One result of the war has been to give to the United States the first place among the nations as an exporter of domestic manufactures. In 1913 England easily occupied that position with shipments worth about £400,000,000, Germany coming second with £335,000,000 and America third with £219,800,000. In 1915 the export of manufactured goods by the United States had risen to £358,200,000, in 1916 to £707,400,000 and last year to £803,800,000. England's own figure for 1917 was £406,000,000. The main cause of the great expansion in the case of America has, of course, been the war, more than a fourth of all the exports last year being destined for the battlefield. But ordinary opportunities for trade expansion have also not been neglected, and there have been substantial gains in consignments to neutral countries, especially to Latin America, Asia, Oceania and Africa. All the factors have been in favor of the States—before America itself became a belligerent it had ample labor and materials to devote to the task of supplying the world's needs, while its principal rivals were obliged to relax the greater part of, if not all, their competition. We shall be on rather more even terms now, but for some years to come no producing nation is likely to lack customers, however big its output, and we may yet see a pretty race run, with fluctuating results, for the honor of the premier.

Unifying China's Railway Accounts

The third conference of the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics has been in session in the Ministry of Communications, Peking, since Monday, October 21. This committee grew out of the Commission on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics and its members are composed of the chief accountants of the various government railways and the accounting officers of the Ministry. With Dr. C. C. Wang as the acting chairman, the commission and the committee have rendered in the past five years valuable service in unifying the different systems of accounts which were adopted by the loan syndicates of the different nationalities. The committee is now concentrating its energy on the unification of station accounts. More than one hundred different kinds of accounting and statistical forms are used by the stations which have to be unified and simplified. As railway revenue depends much on the transportation services rendered by station agents or station masters, a uniform, efficient system of station accounts is very necessary.

In addition the committee has settled a large number of doubtful questions growing out of the interpretations placed upon the classification of accounts already prescribed. In this way at a minimum of expense efficient supervision of the accounting practice of the several lines is effected. The work of this organization has started the general movement for uniform practice of all branches of railway operation in China and serves as the inspiring spirit for greater uniformity of railway administration, which will be of extreme importance in view of China's railway future. It may be gratifying to note that in spite of political and other vicissitudes, the work of this committee has been kept moving forward during the last five years without interruption.

America Realizes Value of Far East Trade

It is becoming more fully realized by manufacturers, importers and exporters of America that now is an unusually good time to promote trade with the Far East. It is now seemingly apparent to many that conditions imposed by war have least affected, in many trade respects, commercial relations with the Orient. There is also a growing realization that the Far East is in much better condition in export and import business, both as to volume and profit, than in much of time past, and that there are very good prospects for its future. There is growing up in America a better understanding of trade relations with the Far East, and also the Far East is beginning to realize that there is a measure of stability and profit in trade with America. Aside from the mere exchange of goods, the actual facilities with which this is accomplished have loomed big in the last year and those lines most independent of war conditions and war's influence are being accredited their proper importance in our present foreign trade.—*The "Business Chronicle," Seattle, U. S. A.*

Commercial and Financial Notes

For the four years of the war the foreign trade of the United States reached more than G. $29,000,000,000 as against G. $16,000,000,000 in the immediately preceding four years. The imports increased from G. $6,687,000,000 to G. $9,558,000,000 and the exports from $9,000,000,000 to $19,674,000,000.

The London *Financial Times* says that the recent quotations of a dollar (gold) a pound for tin in the markets in New York suggest that this highly necessary product, for which the United States is dependent upon mines at the opposite side of the globe, may soon force tin to be ranked with the "precious metals."

Tientsin is suffering from a silver shortage, due to an unusually large cotton crop in the Chinese province of Shantung. The Chinese farmers in accordance with their usual custom are demanding payment for their crop in silver currency and refuse to accept paper

Chinese-American Company.

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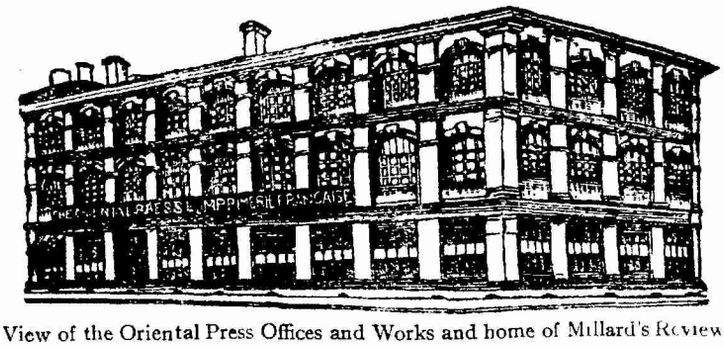

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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money. Since a large part of the crop is marketed in Tientsin, it has resulted in a silver shortage in that market.

At an inter-Allied pooling conference held in London early in September, apportionment of pig tin was made. The plan of distribution allows the United States 80,000 tons of pig tin, or two-thirds of the world's entire annual production. Distribution will be under the supervision of the War Industries Board. In addition to the foregoing action, conferences are also in progress for a pooling of interests in other basic materials.

The Japanese predominate in the number of applications made to the directors of lands during the first six months this year to purchase public agricultural lands all over the Philippines, as reported in a Manila daily paper, and also in the number of applications for 25-year leases of the government agricultural lands. Of the sixteen companies which sent in applications during the early part of the year to buy agricultural lands in the rich province of Davao, fourteen are incorporated by the Japanese and the other two by Americans.

In a *resume* of activities of the U. S. Shipping Board, the United States leads in the world's ships and ship production, according to Chairman Hurley of the U. S. Shipping Board. The United States now has at its command 2,220 merchant ships of an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 9,699,435. It has in operation 203 shipyards, with a total of 1,020 ship ways. Although according to comparative figures the United States leads Great Britain by only 90,000 tons this year, her production is very much greater than the figures show. England's record for the year, 1,546,161 gross tons, embraces all ships over 100 tons. The Shipping Board's figures carry only vessels of over 2,500 tons. Production of 1,825,000 tons by yards controlled by the Shipping Board represent only about 80 per cent of actual American construction.

"What They Say About The Review"

"Recently I have ordered a subscription to MILLARD'S REVIEW and read it with much interest on account of its deep insight with reference to the Far East. Among Chinese periodicals and journals there is none that approaches the spirit of this REVIEW in expressing public opinion in China."—Sen Yun-siu, Tong Yang City, China.

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"This paper is of a character which I believe makes it really worth while and I am writing your New York office to continue the subscription."—John J. Arnold. Vice-President, First National Bank, Chicago, U. S. A.

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"As a subscriber to your REVIEW for about three months I feel that it profits me much since it deals with the social, economical and political problems of the Far East and these matters are expressed in a simple modern manner. It is no exaggeration to say that every one here reads it with deep interest and regard it as an unequalled journal in this country. It is without question bringing about a closer understanding between the peoples of China and America. Please send me a dozen of the circulars containing President Wilson's address to China and President Hsu's reply, for I desire to post them in this district. Also send me some copies of the Chinese translations of President Wilson's Fourth Liberty Loan address."—U. B. Tsen, Wusih, China.

New Books and Publications

Japan and China, by Y. L. Lee, Secretary of the Eastanian, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, U. S. A.

THIS pamphlet presents in a brief form and unbiased manner a study of the recent problems between Japan and China. The author remarks that Japan, "an aggressive country," "a land of hunger," is doing with China what she pleases when the world is engaged in fighting the arch enemy of civilization and humanity. While on the one side President Wilson is trying to make the world safe for democracy, on the other hand K. Kawakami, the Japanese propagandist in the U. S. A., is writing about Wilson's noble principle "that every people should be left free to determine its own policy" as follows: ". . . as regards overcrowded nations this idea is not justified. Japan is such a small nation in size, but so over-populated, that she is bound to expand and to seek colonies."

The author calls attention to the famous Twenty-one demands made by Okuma and adds that to-day Japan practically controls Manchuria, Shangtung and Outer Mongolia, which she can formally annex any moment. There are at present about 100,000 Japanese in Manchuria where the Japanese banks loan money to the Chinese with high interest, secured by a mortgage on land. If the Chinese are unable to pay their loans, the Japanese banks get control of their lands. It has been reported that over 8,980 mows (7.08 mows equal an acre) of land in South Manchuria have gone to the Japanese banks in this way.

The author remarks that the Japanese treatment of the Manchurian is bad and "Chinese subjects in Manchuria are often killed by Japanese soldiers and policemen." One who has an experience of the Japanese in Japan really feels surprised to see how so many of such noble and polite men lose their virtues when out of Japan. The average Japanese in Shanghai is quite different from the average Japanese in Japan.

Commenting on Japan's "Monroe Doctrine of Asia," the author remarks that it is a move against European Powers and that Japan is not sincere. "Japan always admires Germany a good deal . . . She wants to be the Germany of Asia. She even has gone further than Germany." In our opinion Japan is not the Germany of Asia. The ideals of these two nations differ materially and the nation of Japan, which is surely just and humane, will never tolerate the aggressive policy of its imperialistic militarists if it ever has a voice in shaping her policy. Instead of condemning Japan wholesale let us try to democratise her without interfering in her time-honored and essential institution of the Mikado.

An Introduction to the History of Chinese Pictorial Art, by Herbert A. Giles, M.A, LL.D. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. Price $7.50.

THIS is perhaps the first attempt to present the history of Chinese pictorial art in a foreign garb and no doubt the attempt is a success. Each photo of a painting contains a short history of the author and

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang..... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow ..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central.. arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
Nanking..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Klangwan ..... d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Klangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei..... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South..... d.	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16 00*	*17 55*
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13 52*	*15.30*	*16 29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17 53	....	..
Changan..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19 35	....	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	.	..	6 30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16 05
Changan..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11 40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	..
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17 40	..
Lunghwa Junction ..... d.	*8.18*	*10.28*	*11.28*	*14 08*	*15 33*	*17.23*	*18 23*	..
Shanghai South'..... a.	*8 35*	*10 55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Jessfield ..... d	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	.	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao .... arr	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

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of the painting. The book contains a large number of the photographs of some of the most famous Chinese paintings and judging from the purely artistic point of view these are indeed highly fascinating. Although the Japanese pictorial art is based on the Chinese art, yet the former is progressing while China can boast only of her past paintings. Buddhism plays a very important part in the ancient pictorial art of India, China and Japan and many of the most famous paintings represented in this book are purely scenes of the Great Buddha's life or of the gods. "The Lord Buddha enters Nirvana" and "The Arbata and Apsara" are equally famous in China and Japan and anybody seeing them cannot but feel elevated to the transcendental atmosphere of serenity which is characteristic of the early religious paintings. The book is printed on art paper and from very good type and contains 23 illustrations.

H. P. S.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr and Mrs. P. Baventzen, Swatow; Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Haile, Shanghai; J. B. Crow, Shanghai; T. E. Taylor, Shanghai; J. M. Robertson, Shanghai; H. K. Fum, Shanghai; Miss A. J. Guffin, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. C. Blener, Local; P. T. Surovoff, Hankow; M. S. Fuffe, Peking; J. H. Hunt, New York; Mrs. A. H. Jaques, Peking; Miss Gains, Peking; Mrs. J. F. Byrne, Manila; J. M. Dickinson, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Richards, Hankow; R. Zmekhae; N. Tatains; B. Roumoundouros; S. Robrinsky, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ogg, Peking; J. F. McKeon, U. S. A.; B. Toll; N. E. Neuwirt; Mr. and Mrs. Skidelsky, Dairen; Spier, Dairen; Mr. M. F. Kline, Kobe; G. W. Gouton, Tsingtao; R. Denning, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. Vield, Saigon; S. F. Privlean, ; E. Letaner, Tientsin; Mme. de Morena; Mrs. W. M. Chubb, Manila; Mrs. R. Donovare, Manila; Col. and Mrs. Nis, Manila; G. T. de Sharise, Singapore; Mme. Stephanovotch; G. Riddick, Local; Maj. and Mrs. Van Vliet, Tientsin; Lt. Col. Krementsky, Peking; M. R. Shewan, Hongkong; G. B. Ott, Ningpo.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. B. Crament, Swatow; K. G. Byron; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Byworth; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Orphanides; Capt. A. E. Batt, Weihaiwei; N. Lang, Hongkong; A. L. Sinclair, Hongkong; A. Tutuudjian, Hongkong; A. D. Skrine, Colombo; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Winfield; H. V. Dowson, Singapore; L. Turner, Colombo; Mr. and L. G. Kirkhope, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton, Tientsin; J. W. Miller, London; H. A. Pode, Kobe; Mrs. E. M. Gale, Hankow; L. C. Arlington, Hangchow; H. Dufour, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. O. Schmitts and child, Lappa; H. E. Garden, Harbin; M. S. Parsons, Weihaiwei; Mrs. R. A. May and child, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. B. Potter, England; Mr. and Mrs. G. Zalsman, Norwegian; Mapin, Tientsin; Debriel, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: G. G. Wrentmore, Hongkong; C. E. Kopp, Antung; E. W. Ellis; Geo. M. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Richardson; R. G. Ross; Mrs. U. V. Pochna and child, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. F. Parlani; H. P. Judson; F. H. Barber; V. Dewaniades; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Astiel, San Francisco; R. C. Elliott, Tientsin; O. S. Upson, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Yankomtch, Peking; A. H. Gace; Miss E. M. Zikin, Harbin.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

October 31, 1918; Cause No. 690; H. Leslie Ford v. MacDonell-Chow Corporation; plaintiff's brief.

November 1, 1918; Special Proceeding No. 120; In re Last Will and Testament of Calista B. Downing; Final account; petition.

" 1, " Cause No. 700; In re Louise Martig; petition alleging insanity.

" 1, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; petition.

" 4, " Cause No. 693; Tseng Soong Ling v. W. L. Prowett, et al.; plaintiff's petition to withdraw.

" 4, " Cause No. 564; In re Estate of Mariano M. Libano Tan Lianco; annual account.

" 4, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's motion to take deposition.

" 5, " Cause No. 690; H. Leslie Ford v. MacDonell-Chow Corporation; plaintiff's motion for new trial.

" 5, " Cause No. 702; Concoff v. Concoff; petition.

" 5, " In re Last Will and Testament of Martha Marian Brodhurst; affidavits of publication.

Hearings:

November 6, 1918; Cause No. 699; In re Last Will and Testament of John A. Bell; on petition for admission of Will to probate.

" 6, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; on motion to take deposition.

Judgments and Orders:

November 8, 1918; Cause No. 654; Tung Heng Teh v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; order of dismissal.

" 8, " Cause No. 693; Tseng Soong Ling v. W. L. Prowett, et al.; order of dismissal.

" 8, " Cause No. 699; In re Last Will and Testament of John A. Bell; admitting Will to probate; directing appointment of executors.

Assignments for Hearing:

November 9, 1918; Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; on motion to take deposition.

" 11, " Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

" 12, " Ford v. MacDonnell-Chow Corp.; on motion for new trial.

American Courts in China

(*Continued*)

III JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGISLATION

1. "Laws of the United States"

a. State Laws not Extended

The essence of extra-territoriality is the extension of law beyond the country wherein it originated. Each nation necessarily determines for itself what laws are thus extended, but in the case of the United States the process is complicated by the coexistence of two systems of law—State and Federal—which often differ considerably. Congress might have met the situation by extending the laws of a particular state over American citizens in China. Similar extensions had been made by it and before have been made not infrequently since. Thus, in providing a legal system for the then new Federal District of Columbia, Congress had enacted as early as 1801:

> "That the laws of the state of Virginia, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the District of Columbia, which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and by them accepted for the permanent seat of government; and that the laws of the state of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said district, which was ceded by that state to the United States, and by them accepted as aforesaid."[26]

Again in 1825 Congress "extended the criminal laws of each state over all Federal territory and property within its boundaries,[27] thus making a violation of such state law an offense against the United States."[28] So "the laws of Iowa were extended over the newly formed territory of Nebraska in 1855" while "in 1884, the laws of Oregon" were "extended over Alaska."[29] In 1890 the laws of Nebraska were extended over the territory of Oklahoma[30] then recently organized, while the same act extended over the Indian Territory "certain general laws of *** Arkansas *** not locally inapplicable or in conflict with this Act or with any law of Congress" etc.[31]

But instead of pursuing this policy in exercising the then recent grant of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, Congress provided that

> "Such jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters shall in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity with the *laws of the United States*, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute said treaty, extended over all citizens of the United States in China (and over all others to the extent that the terms of the treaty justify or require), so far as such laws are suitable to carry said treaty into effect."[32]

In 1860 a more elaborate act[33] was passed in which the foregoing section was, almost literally, repeated, so that it affords the basis of American jurisprudence in China.

b. Meaning of the Phrase

Attorney General Cushing appears to have been the first to construe this provision. In his now celebrated opinion[34] he speaks of—

> "*The laws of the United States*, comprehending the Constitution, treaties, acts of Congress, equity and admiralty law, and the law of nations, public and private, as administered by the Supreme Court, and Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and, in certain cases, regulations of the Executive Departments."

But this interpretation must now be qualified in some respects. The Federal Constitution has since been declared[35] to have no extraterritorial force. The "law of nations" was probably operative in China before the passage of the act referred to. The phrase "laws of the United States" is narrowed down to mean "principally, therefore, the Acts of Congress then or subsequently in force."[36]

But Acts of Congress, like the Federal Constitution[37] itself, are of two classes, *viz.* those of general application and those of limited or local application.

c. General Acts of Congress

It has never been questioned that the former were extended over Americans in China by the Act above quoted. But they were of least importance here because they deal with subjects (mostly of public law) not directly affecting the ordinary American citizen residing in this part of the world. In Attorney General Cushing's day there were few Acts of Congress at all applicable to China which were not of the general class and he could well say that

> "the Federal legislation does not include these matters—the great mass of civil or municipal duties, rights and relations of men—and of itself would be of no avail towards determining any of the questions of property, succession or contract which constitute the staple matters of ordinary life."[38]

Since this was written some general Acts of Congress relating to these subjects have been passed. Notable among these is the Federal Penal Code[39] which, tho far from covering the whole subject of criminal law, affords at least a groundwork, of which other legislation, presently to be noticed, is suppletory, and which is always applied primarily.[40] But for the most part it remains
true that American Courts in China find in the general acts of Congress little to assist them in connection with contracts, domestic relations and other branches of private law with which they have had most to deal.

d. Special Acts

Shortly before the establishment of the United States Court for China, Congress had enacted for various jurisdictions a series of fairly satisfactory codes and statutes, covering such and kindred subjects.[41] And these local and limited acts, quite as much as the general ones, are "laws of the United States" as that phrase is used in the extending act. For the phrase is not original with that act. It is found, as we have

26. Act of Congress of February 27, 1801, 2 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 103. This is of interest here because thru it, and the later extension of the Columbian code, some old Maryland laws have come into force in China.
27. Act of Congress of March 3, 1825, 4 U. S. Stats, at Large p. 115.
28. U. S. ex rel Raven v. McRae, No. 586; Millard's Review, 1, 7; Biddle v U. S. 156 Fed. 759, 763.
29. U. S. ex rel. Raven v. McRae, U. S. Court for China, No. 568, Millard's Review, I, 7.
30. Act of Congress of May 2, 1890, 26 U. S. Stats. at Large Ch. 182, sec. 11.
31. Id. sec. 31. These laws were treated as Acts of Congress equally as if they had been enacted by it *in hace verba*. In re Grayson, 3 Indian Ter. 497 (1901).
32. Act of Congress of August 11, 1848, 9 U. S. Stats. at Large, 276, sec. 4.
33. 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, 73, sec. 4.
34. Opinions Attorneys General, VII, 503 (1855).
35. In *re* Ross, 140 U. S. 433, 35 Law ed. 581. Cf. Dorr v. U. S., 195 U. S. 138, 49 Law ed. 128; Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U. S. 244, 45 Law ed. 1088.
36. U. S. v. Allen, U. S. Court for China, No. 89.
37. Tan Te v. Bell, Philippine Law Rev. I, 118,123, 124.
38. Opinions Atty's Gen., VII, 503.
39. Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, 35 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 321.
40. U. S. v. Diaz, Nos. 678, 679, Millard's Review, VI, 167.
41. Act of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, 1253 et seql (Criminal Code for Alaska).

    Act of June 5, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 786 (Civil Laws for Alaska).

    Act of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 854 (Genera. Code for the District of Columbia).

    Act of July 1, 1902, 32 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 1369 (Organic Act for the Philippines but, with its successor, containing provisions which may prove useful in China). This was supplemented, tho not entirely repealed, by the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, 39 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 416, known as the "Jones Law."

seen, in the treaty of 1844, and, long before that, in the Federal Constitution[42] of 1787. As used in the latter it was construed by Chief Justice Marshall, as early as 1821, to include an act relating to the District of Columbia alone. In rejecting the contrary contention that great jurist said:

> "Those who contend that acts of Congress, made in pursuance of this power, do not, like acts made in pursuance of other powers, bind the nation, ought to show some safe and clear rule which shall support this construction, and prove that an act of congress, as the legislature of the Union, is not a law of the United States, and does not bind them."[43]

This doctrine has since been followed by the Supreme Court[44] and by the lower Federal Courts.[45] In reviewing a prosecution originally brought in the United States Court for China, and in upholding that court's jurisdiction of such a crime, the Court of Appeals for the ninth judicial circuit said:

> "It is true, there is no general statute applicable to every state in the Union, making this an offense against the United States; nor could there be, in view of the fact that under our system of government the right to punish for such acts committed within the political jurisdiction of the state is reserved to the several states. But in legislating for territory over which the United States exercises exclusive legislative jurisdiction, Congress has made the act of obtaining money under false pretenses a crime. * * * In view of the legislation of Congress to which we have referred (the acts relating to Alaska and the District of Columbia, and the statute of July 7, 1898), our conclusion is that obtaining money or goods under false pretenses is an offense against the laws of the United States, within the meaning of the statute conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court for China."[46]

This is the doctrine now regularly applied by the last named Court which has declared that the—

> "extension results quite independently of the original purpose of the acts themselves. Thus Congress may enact a law for a limited area under its inclusive jurisdiction, such as Alaska or the District of Columbia; by its terms it may have no force whatever outside of such area; but if it is 'necessary to execute such treaties' (with China) and 'suitable to carry the same into effect' it becomes operative here by virtue of the act of 1860 above quoted. Such we understand to be the doctrine announced by the Court of Appeals."[47]

Tho the acts construed in the two preceding causes related to crimes the fundamental basis of the decision applies equally well to civil laws which have since been treated by the United States Court for China[48] as extended here.

> "For there can be no half way adoption of that doctrine; it includes all such laws or none. It cannot logically be restricted to any particular class of acts. It is just as applicable to civil laws as to criminal; just as necessary in respect to corporations as to procedure."[49]

It sometimes happens, of course, that Congress has passed acts, covering the same subject, for more than one jurisdiction. Where these are *equally suitable* the court applies a rule of statutory construction as old as the Twelve Tables[50] and adopts the later enactment.[51]

Theoretically the later legistation should be the better; but in practice, unfortunately, such is not always the case. Thus as between the Alaskan and Columbian Codes, both enacted by the same Congress, the former, which is a few months the earlier, having been drafted for a sparsely settled, frontier community, is, on the whole, better suited to conditions in China than the latter, tho each contains desirable features not found in the other. To meet that situation and at the same time to secure legislative confirmation of the judicial doctrine above set forth the writer drafted the following as the first section of the bill[52] now pending before Congress "to supplement existing legislation relative to the United States Court for China and to increase the serviceability thereof:"

> "The laws of the United States which, so far as necessary and suitable, are, by section four thousand and eighty-six of the Revised Statutes, extended over American citizens in China shall be understood as including all applicable treaties and Acts of Congress; and whenever its general Acts are deficient in the particulars mentioned in said section, the legislation enacted by Congress for the Territory of Alaska shall be considered as so extended, and in case the same is deficient, then the legislation so enacted for the District of Columbia."

In addition to local laws enacted for other jurisdictions and extended here, there are some which were passed especially for China and are still in force. Such was the Act of 1848, already noticed, the Act of 1887 penalizing the opium traffic by Americans in China,[53] the act of 1906 creating the United States Court for China[54] and the Act of 1915 regulating the practice of pharmacy by Americans in China.[55]

In 1913 Alaska was provided with a legislature of its own, but Congress will doubtless continue to legislate indefinitely for the District of Columbia and a fair supply of new legislation may be expected from that source.[56] The statutory equipment of American Courts in China is therefore, on the whole, about as complete as that of most courts, and it is the only tribunal, sitting outside the District of Columbia, which applies exclusively Federal legislation.

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42. Art. VI.
43. Cohens v. Virginia, 6 Wheat. (U. S.) 264, 424, 425.
44. Parsons v. District of Columbia, 170 U. S. 45, 42, Law ed., 943.

    In construing the statute (36 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 1369 sec. 10) regulating appeals from the Philippines, the Supreme Court declared the Philippines Tariff Act, which applied to the archipelago alone "a statute of the United States." Gsell v. Insular Collector. 239 U. S. 93; affirming 24 Philippine, 369, which in turn affirmed the decision of Lobingier J. reported in Philippine Law Review 1,229-233.

    It is true that the phrase "law of the United States" as used in one paragraph of section 250 of the Judicial Code relating to appeals has been construed as not including an Act of Congress for the District of Columbia. American Security etc. Co. v. District of Columbia, 224 U. S. 491, 56 Law. Ed. 856, 32 Sup. Ct. 553; Washington etc. R. Co., v. Downey, 236 U. S. 190, 59 Law. ed. 533, 35 Sup. Ct. 406; American Surety Company v. American Fruit Products Company, 238 U. S. 140, 59 Law. ed. 1238; 35 Sup. Ct. 828; American Security etc. Co. v. Rudolph, 38 App. Cas. (D. C.) 32.

    But the *ratio decidendi* was the declared purpose of the paragraph to *limit* appeals. (American Security etc. Co. v. District of Columbia, 224 U. S. 491, 56 Law. ed. 856, 32 Sup. Ct. 553.) And it was conceded that the same phrase in another paragraph might be construed differently.

    "Of course there is no doubt that the special act of Congress was in one sense a law of the United States. It well may be that it would fall within the meaning of the same words in the third clause of the same section; 'Cases involving the constitutionality of any law of the United States.'" Id. Cf. American Surety Company v. American Fruit Product Company, 238 U. S. 140, 59 Law. ed. 533, 35 Sup. Ct. 406.

45. "Such laws (of the District of Columbia) are as much laws of the United States as tho their applications was to the whole Country." In re Wolf, 27 Fed. 606, 612 (Parker J.)
46. Biddle v. United States, 156 Fed. 759, 762, 763.
47. U. S. v. Allen, No. 89.
48. Cavanaugh v. Worden, No. 313, Millard's Review V, 162.
49. U. S. ex rel. Raven v. McRae, U. S. Court for China, No. 586, Millard's Review I, 9.
50. XII, 5; Cyc. XXXVI, 1130.
51. Cavanaugh v. Worden, No. 313, Millard's Review, v. 162.
52. H. R. 10, 243, 65th Congress (2nd Session).
53. 24 U. S. Stats. at Large, 409; Suppl. U. S. Rev. Stats. Vol I, Ch. 210.
54. 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 3934.
55. 38 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 817.
56. A notable instance is the Negotiable Instruments Law (Act of Congress of January 12, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 47). Other products of the Uniform Laws Conference may be forthcoming.

(To be continued)